THE

SANITARY COMMISSION BULLETIN.

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THE SANITARY COMMISSION BULLETIN *is published on the first and fifteenth of every month, and as it has a circulation, gratuitous or other, of above* 14,000 *copies, it offers an unusually valuable medium for advertising.*

All communications must be addressed to the Editor, at the office, 823 *Broadway, and must be authenticated by the names and addresses of the writers.*

As the continuance of the publication of the BULLETIN *is uncertain, depending on that of the war, and on the resources of the U. S. Sanitary Commission—the Standing Committee feels a certain degree of reluctance to solicit subscriptions for it—and thereby to pledge the Commission to its issue for a definite period.*

The Committee understand, however, that some of their friends to whom it is now sent gratuitously, express a wish to pay for it, and they therefore give notice that the sum of two dollars, remitted to the Treasurer, (G. T. STRONG, 68 *Wall Street, or No.* 823 *Broadway, New York,) will secure its being sent to such contributor during the remainder of the current year, unless its publication be sooner discontinued.*

WHEREIN WE HAVE TO COMPLAIN OF THE PUBLIC.

The amount of support which the Commission has, almost from the outset, received from the public in all the loyal States, has, we need hardly say, been something unprecedented. Voluntary contributions for a humane object were never before made on such a scale, within the same period. The great fairs, which are taking place in various parts of the country, are the most extraordinary, as well as most magnificent, exhibitions of benevolence of which there is any record. The quantity of stores and the sums of money placed at our disposal have been immense. They have not, so far, enabled us to meet all the demands upon us; but they so far surpass, both in amount and in the alacrity with which they have been bestowed, all other contributions in the whole history of charity, that the nation is astonished at the extent of its own efforts for the relief of suffering, and the rest of the world is beginning to be astonished also.

This being the case, what have we to complain of? If we have only to ask in order to receive; if every village, town, and city responds to the least of our calls, what more do we want? If the public is doing more to aid us in our work than any public ever did before, and more than we ventured to hope for when we began it, what do we mean by the heading of this article? These are questions which will suggest themselves to most people the minute they glance at this page, and they are just the questions we want to answer.

As the enterprise in which we are engaged grows in magnitude, as the amount of stores sent to us and as the amount of money given us, or promised to us, increases, the spirit of criticism on the part of the public, of course, rises higher. The more there is entrusted to us, the more jealously we are watched. The larger the field of our labors, the greater number of points of attack are presented to our enemies and detractors. When the Sanitary Commission is in every body's mouth, and when the population of whole cities is working or giving to swell its stores, the streets and wharves encumbered with its supplies, of course a greater number of people than ever are anxious to know what comes of the money, and are prone to doubt the wisdom or economy of those who spend it. And all this is most natural and most reasonable. No body ought ever be entrusted with even one hundred dollars of the public funds, not to speak of hundreds of thousands, without having all his operations

carefully scrutinized, and fully and fearlessly criticised. So far from feeling this criticism to be irksome, we covet and encourage it. We want to keep it up. We want the public to know what we do, and to pass judgment on it. We invite examination, and rigid and close examination, of our manner of working, and of the results of our work. If any body has any fault to find with it, we are desirous to have him state it publicly, either that we may publicly acknowledge him to be right, or publicly give our reasons for thinking him wrong.

But what we have to complain of is, the wide diffusion, particularly in the great cities, and especially in this city, of a spirit of cavilling and carping, on the part of those who not only do not know any thing about the organization of the Commission, or the results of its labors, but who will take no pains to learn. If such an organization as ours, so honored and trusted by the people, had neither enemies nor assailants, it would prove conclusively that human nature had undergone a radical change. We have hundreds, and they are actuated by all sorts of motives; but the hostile criticisms of at least two-thirds of them are due to sheer, unmitigated ignorance. We meet people every day who ask us, what goes with all this money which the Commission is receiving; whether the President does not receive $10,000 a year; whether the stores are not horribly wasted; whether enormous sums are not paid in salaries to employés; whether there is now any need for the Commission; whether the Government does not supply every thing, or nearly every thing, the soldiers need. When we endeavor to ascertain the sources from which these objections come, we find in nine cases out of ten that they have been suggested by gossip at a dinner table, or during an evening call; by a letter from a surgeon in the army, who probably never came in contact with the Commission at all; or an officer, who might have been fed and clothed by it for weeks without knowing it. And there are a great many very honest, well-meaning men and women who go about, week after week, spreading these accusations from house to house, and growing bitterer and bitterer, and more satisfied of their truth, the oftener they repeat them, without ever giving themselves the trouble to devote even twenty minutes of honest, patient labor to the task of finding out whether they have any foundation or not.

Now, the Commission publish the Bulletin fortnightly, and distribute about 14,000 copies of it for the express purpose of answering these questions—of showing what goes with the money, what wants it supplies, what the army think of its work. They are all answered in its columns, month after month, with tiresome explicitness. The *Sanitary Reporter* is published at Louisville, for precisely the same purpose, and distributed in great quantities; so is the *Sanitary Echo* at Portland, Me.; and so is the *Messenger* in New Jersey. They are sent to, or can be obtained by, nearly every body who takes the slightest interest in the Commission or its work. They contain its reports, its accounts, its movements and doings of every kind; and, in addition to these, a great many thousand pamphlets have been circulated, with the same object —that of keeping the public fully and accurately informed of the nature, and extent, and result of the work to which they have contributed so much in money, goods, and labor. In December last a pamphlet, known as Document 69, was printed, giving a very complete statement of the objects and methods of the Sanitary Commission —accounts of its receipts and expenditure —and it was sent over the country in every direction, to every body who was known to us to take, or be likely to take, any interest in what we were doing.

More than this the Commission cannot do. It cannot obtain the insertion in the newspapers of such masses of matter as its reports, except as advertisements; and to pay for them as advertisements in such a number of papers as would insure their being seen in all parts of the country, would cost a sum of money which it would be utterly unwarrantable to expend, for the mere purpose of securing publicity.

What, then, is the reason that there is so much ignorance and misconception afloat about the needs of the Commission, and the extent of its labors? It is simply that people do not read what we publish. It is easier and far pleasanter to sit and listen to

the chit-chat of somebody who denounces or slanders it, than to sit down and wade through what it has to say for itself in its publications. We have ourselves, more than once, listened to accusations against it from persons on whose table piles of the BULLETIN were lying, at that moment, unopened. Even a hasty glance at them would have cleared up the very points on which the owner was professing ignorance and alarm. No doubt reports and accounts are dull reading. The stories of inspectors, and relief agents, and hospital visitors, and lists of supplies do not always possess the charm of a romance. But, then, there is no way of making them any more attractive, except by the sacrifice of truthfulness; and we hold that it is the duty of those who want to know why we need so much money, and how we spend it, to read them carefully before helping to create or circulate doubts, with regard either to the wisdom or usefulness of our work. In the country districts, from which our supplies generally come, we have little to complain of on this score; but there is in the cities a good deal of misconception about us, which a very little time spent, even once a fortnight, in acquiring information would remove.

WHAT WE DID AT OLUSTEE.

Dr. Marsh writes from Jacksonville:

Allow me, 'midst these constant interruptions, to give you a rapid glance of what has been transpiring during the last four weeks.

On the 6th of February I received official information that, on the evening of the same day, an expedition would leave for Jacksonville, Fla. In the afternoon of the same, we were prepared to accompany it. Surmising, however, that little or no preparation had been made for battle-field casualties, and that the expedition was not regarded as a very serious enterprise, I sent for the brig Mystic, loaded with sanitary stores, then in Light-House Inlet, 62 miles distant; and for A. B. Day, of tested usefulness, to accompany it.

The expedition, with little hindrance, arrived at its destination, losing but one man, and him while landing; the enemy retiring as our troops took possession of the town. After a little delay it was determined to follow the line of the railroad leading to Lake City, in the direction of Tallahassee. The enemy would skirmish and retire as we approached. A few advantages were gained, which have been already publicly reported.

On the 18th ult. the main body of the army took its line of march from Jacksonville, and bivoucked three miles east of Baldwin. On the succeeding day, at 8 P. M., it reached Barber's. The next day, at 7 A. M., the march was resumed, and the line of railroad followed to the point where the wagon road crosses the railroad east of Olustee; thence following the wagon road, leading nearly in the same direction, to a point where the road passes between two cyprus swamps; and just after emerging from these swamps, and to the north of them, we met the enemy in position and awaiting us. Our march all the day had been a narrow path, lined by almost impenetrable thickets, some parts sandy but often swampy, and the men compelled to march in water from one to two and a half feet in depth; officers in stocking feet, some carrying their boots, others having thrown them away.

In passing between the two swamps, the artillery was nearly or quite abreast of the infantry, and in this relation unexpectedly met the enemy. Capt. Hamilton, of the artillery, asserts that when he first saw the enemy, he was not more than fifty yards from them, and too near to work his guns; and further states that himself and EVERY OFFICER of his command had been picked off previous to the fire from the enemy in the front. The enemy were securely posted; his infantry behind a breastwork of logs and in rifle pits, with his cannon in position in the rear and partly on one side. Our men were naturally, by such unexpected attack, thrown into disorder, but soon rallied, inspirited by their daring commander, Gen. Seymour, who shared in the thickest of the fight. From the nature of the ground it was impossible to hold our position, and a retreat was ordered. To secure it the 1st N. C. C. T., and the indomitable 54th Mass., (colored,) were brought up to hold the field, while the main force retired—and well did they hold

it, until the retreat was secured. Then, and not till ordered, did they leave the field—a field covered with their dead comrades. The 54th was the last on the field, and covered all our retiring force, and itself in perfect order, and could at any point have been turned and hurled upon the foe.

As no expectation of an action had existed, so few preparations for casualties had been made. Each man, not too severely wounded, in the best way he could withdrew from the field; a few on army wagons, some on horses and mules, and the larger portion on foot, to Barber's, sixteen or seventeen miles distant. To this point the cars had previously proceeded from Jacksonville, and at this point the assistants of the Commission had halted, (not being allowed to proceed farther,) and prepared to receive the wounded. I need not detail the work of the Commission here. It *did its duty;* it left NO PORTION of its duty UNDONE. I will simply state that from Commission stores we fed the wounded, clothed them, placed them upon beds, improvised from bed-sacks and hay, and then forwarded six car-loads of them to Jacksonville. Three loads still remained, and at this juncture, Gen. Seymour, having ordered what commissary stores had there accumulated to be burned, advised our corps and their noble assistants to leave the remaining wounded and retreat, or they would be captured. All resolved to stay with the wounded, and if these were captured to go with and minister to their wants. Fortunately three cars soon returned, and the wounded with our remaining stores having been placed upon them, the train followed the retreating army. Through eagerness to escape the supposed pursuing enemy, too great pressure of steam was employed, and the flues collapsed. And here the immortal 54th (colored) did what ought to insure it higher praise than to hold the field in the face of a victorious foe—with ropes it seized the engine (now useless) and dragged it with its doomed freight for many miles, into Jacksonville. They knew their fate if captured; their humanity triumphed. Does history record a nobler deed?

Thus were suddenly thrown upon the medical staff several hundreds of wounded and famishing men. True, for want of transportation, the medicines of five regiments were left here, but there was absolutely no other provision; and wounded men do not need medicines. Here, again, the stores of the Commission were thrown open, and I am assured by the chief executive medical officer (whose statement I forward you) that he needed no supplies, medical or other, which he did not obtain from the Commission; and next to none were used which the Commission did not furnish.

The wounded have been removed to Beaufort, Hilton Head, and St. Augustine, from one hundred to two hundred being retained in hospital in Jacksonville. As no shell were used, the wounds were less horrible than those on Morris Island; the number of wounded greater. Those with slight wounds were returned to their regiments, not included in the estimate. Those unfitted for duty, with the loss on the field by death and capture, * * * The most of those severely wounded, and who could not withdraw themselves from the field, were doubtless on the following day captured and cared for by the enemy.

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The following documents explain themselves, and need no comment:

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT FLORIDA,
DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
JACKSONVILLE, Fla., *March 3d*, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 10.

I. The Brigadier General Commanding, gratefully recalls to the recollection of the troops of this command, the debt incurred by them, during the recent movements, to the Sanitary Commission and its agent, Mr. A. B. Day. Much suffering has been alleviated, and many inconveniences removed, by the energy and promptness with which the supplies of the Commission have been placed at the control of our medical officers; and for those who have been so benefitted, officers and men, the Brigadier General offers his own and their most sincere thanks.

By order of Brigadier General T. Seymour.

R. M. HALL,
1st Lieut. 1st U. S. Artillery,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

OFFICIAL.
Assistant Adjutant General.

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HEADQUARTERS, U. S. GENERAL HOSPITALS,
JACKSONVILLE, Fla., *Feb. 24th*, 1864.

This is to certify, that on the 21st day of February I received a telegram from Dr. A. Major, medical director of the sick of

Florida, then at Sanderson Station, Florida Railroad, ordering me to forward to him, at the earliest possible moment, certain medical and sanitary supplies, and a special train of cars, as we had a large number of wounded there.

That at the time such telegram reached me I had no stores or supplies whatever, except such as belonged to five regiments then in the field, and they not embracing the articles required.

That in this emergency I called upon Mr. A. B. Day, agent in charge of the affairs of the U. S. Sanitary Commission in this district, and made a requisition upon him for the articles.

That he at once supplied, from the stores of the Commission, all the articles specified in my requisition, and proceeded himself with them to the front, where I have since learned he arrived safely, and with his assistants rendered valuable service in taking care of and removing our wounded.

That within the ensuing twenty-four hours I received from the front over seven hundred sick and wounded men, and again drew upon the stores of the Commission for all of the requisite articles for their proper treatment and care, and the establishment of the hospitals in which they were placed.

That my requisitions were all honored by Mr. Day, and that without the Commission stores furnished by him, the patients under my care must unavoidably have suffered very severely.

That my large requisitions upon the Commission stores were rendered unavoidably necessary, from the fact that the required articles could not be obtained from any other sources.

That I received from the stores of the Commission an abundant supply of all articles embraced in my requisitions, and cheerfully bear testimony to the great service rendered to the Medical Department by its agents on the occasion named.

WM. A. SMITH,
Surgeon 47th N. Y. V., in charge Post Hospitals.

JACKSONVILLE, Florida, 24*th Feb.*, 1864.

MR. A. B. DAY,
Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission,
Jacksonville, Florida:

SIR—It affords me pleasure to testify to the invaluable aid received through you from the Sanitary Commission, on the occasion of our late engagement.

To your prompt response to my requests for sanitary supplies, and the personal exertions of yourself and assistants in the care of and removing of our wounded, is due the prevention of very much suffering, which would otherwise have been inevitable.

That I found it necessary to draw so largely upon the stores of the Commission, is explained by the fact, that at the time our wounded arrived I was entirely destitute of all supplies of Government stores from the Medical Department, and there was no means of obtaining them from any other source than the noble institution which you so creditably represented. I am happy, also, to add that I received from the Commission a full supply of all articles called for by my requisitions upon them.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,)
DR. ADOLPH MAJOR,
Medical Director, District of Florida,
Surgeon U. S. V.

Nothing is included in the following return that was used *on* the battle-field:

HEADQUARTERS, U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
JACKSONVILLE, Fla., *Feb. 29th*, 1864.

DR. M. M. MARSH,
Inspector, U. S. Sanitary Commission,
Department of the South, Beaufort, S. C.:

DOCTOR—I have the honor to report, as an abstract of the records of this office, the following, as the issues of the Sanitary Commission from the station under my charge, for the last half of the current month. The destitution of the Medical Department stores in this district, at the time of the recent battle of Olustee, will account to you for the large issues of Commission stores.

I beg, in this connection, further to state, that no attempt was made upon my part to do more than provide for the *immediate* and *pressing necessities* of the wounded men, who were so suddenly and so unexpectedly thrown upon our hands.

Blankets	267	Coffee, cans	67
Bed sacks	582	Corn starch, papers	262
Pillow sacks	275	Farina, papers	141
Pillows	148	Chocolate, lbs	30
Sheets	199	Pickles, gallons	48
Shirts	346	Vegetables, bbls	25
Drawers, pairs	357	Tea, lbs	65
Socks, pairs	306	Beef stock, lbs	297
Lint, bbls	2¼	Tamarinds, quarts	24
Bandages, bbls	6½	Tin cups	9
Cloth pieces, bbls	6½	Tin basins	4
Pillow cases	106	Sul. morph., bottles	3
Handkerchiefs	162	Chloroform, 1 lb. bottles	2
Towels	648	Castile soap, lbs	33
Slippers, pairs	336	Quinine, bottles	2
Slings for wounded arms	39	Ext. ginger, bottles	12
Cushions for wounded limbs, bbls	2	Jellies, can	1
Crackers, bbls	34½	Tomatoes, cans	8
Dried apples, bbls	6¼	Red pepper, ozs	4
Stimulus, bottles	89	Sugar, lbs	20
Milk, cans	345	Tourniquettes	12
		Sponges	12
		Peaches, cans	8

I have the pleasure to herewith return you vouchers for the above issues, save for such things as were used by myself and assistants at Baldwin Station, (where we met the wounded.)

The number of wounded or disabled men, whose comforts were promoted, to a greater or less extent, by the stores issued as above, was something over seven hundred.

I am, doctor, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
A. B. DAY.

LETTERS IN OUR DRAWER.

Our readers will perceive from the reports contained in this and previous numbers of the BULLETIN, that the greatest want of our Army in the Southwest just now, is fresh vegetables. Scurvy is making its appearance amongst the men in every direction, and its presence renders wounds and other diseases incurable. The exhaustion of the country in which we are operating in Tennessee, the length of the line of communication, the smallness of the means of transportation, and the recent severity of the weather, have withal, rendered it very difficult to supply anti-scorbutics, in quantities even nearly adequate to the emergency. All these difficulties, except one, still exist, and are not likely to decrease during the coming campaign; and it has, therefore, appeared to our agents, that the best way to meet them, was to raise the vegetables on the spot. There is the land and the labor, and all that has to be provided, are the seeds and tools. They have accordingly gone to work to raise crops, and with every prospect of success. We have already recorded the commencement of the experiment, and all the accounts which we have lately received, show it to be progressing favorably.

Dr. Hewit, the Medical Director of the Department of the Ohio, wrote from Knoxville, February 23d, to the A. A. General, Captain Dickson:

SIR: I respectfully recommend that a suitable place be selected for a kitchen garden, sufficiently large to supply fresh vegetables for the hospitals and garrison of this post, and that the necessary steps be taken to prepare the ground and provide protection for the crop. The U. S. Sanitary Commission will furnish all the seeds that may be required.

I respectfully recommend, in addition, that the loyal citizens in the neighborhood be encouraged to raise vegetables for the market, and be granted all possible security in so doing; and that a supply of garden seeds be obtained for gratuitous distribution through the Sanitary Commission and otherwise, as may be deemed just and most expeditious.

This was emphatically endorsed by General Schofield, as follows:

The within meets the approbation of the Major General Commanding in the highest degree, and the military authorities will do all in their power to help the matter along.

Mr. Seymour, our Agent at Knoxville, accordingly writes, March 1, to Dr. Newberry:

Mr. Wm. M. Culburtson, who is in the employ of the Commission, I have sent to you for the purpose of procuring a supply of seeds and implements for a garden at this place. He is a practical gardener, and will be able to give you all the necessary information respecting our plans. We propose to have put under cultivation from 50 to 75 acres, and if it meets your approbation, to have him superintend it. I think it very important to have a garden at this place. All the potatoes, onions, and other vegetables we raise here will save a vast amount of transportation and expense.

Enclosed, I send you a request of the Medical Director with the proper endorsement.

I should have moved in this matter earlier had we not have been in so unsettled a state in military affairs. Now that Longstreet has retired and our army advanced, we can go on with the work without molestation.

Vegetables and all eatables are very much needed here. You cannot send too many potatoes and onions, also crout. Good ale is much wanted in Hospitals. We want all the *socks* you can send. The Government is wholly destitute of them. Should like some shoes, hats and pants.

Mr. Crary has made a list of articles wanted for our mess. It may be soon necessary to establish a post in front.

Mr. Read writes, Feb. 29, as follows, respecting the progress made in the same work at Chattanooga:

And I must still continue for a few days, gathering plows and harrows, spades, shovels, axes, hatchets, seed-markers and seed-drills, grindstones and whetstones, wrenches and hammers, material for hotbeds and frames, and the 1,001 articles necessary for a gardener's camp, each of which, down to a curry-comb and horse-brush, I have first to find, and then get an order for; and must get all my general official orders through before I can devote any time to the dear people at home.

To-day it rained too much to plow; to-morrow, I think, if pleasant, we shall have nine plows running. I have twelve horses in the camp, and shall take out ten to morrow. Teams seem the great difficulty. Gen. Thomas' Adj't and Chief Q. M., both said it was not possible to spare a single horse or mule for plowing, and to avoid a failure, I have culled the best from the convalescent corralls, and as I work them with convalescent soldiers, every thing corresponds.

You shall hear from me as soon as possible, with a grist for your mill, but be patient.

How much need there is of this gardening, may be gleaned from the following, from Mr. Carpenter, our agent at Memphis, (Feb. 24.)

Since my last report, upon my return from Helena, Dr. Warriner arrived with sanitary stores, leaving at this point one hundred barrels of potatoes, and twenty-five of onions. The potatoes are peculiarly acceptable, as scurvy is making its appearance quite freely in several of the camps. It is very desirable to receive a supply

sufficient to allow, at least, a few rations for general distribution. It would undoubtedly have a marked effect in checking the spread of diseases of this class.

We have still the same wants with regard to farinaceous food, stimulants, sheets, socks, &c.

We have at this place about —— white troops and about —— colored troops, with about 2,500 sick in general hospital and 500 in regimental hospitals.

Small-pox is still on the increase, and quite prevalent. Pneumonia and diarrhea are still in excess of any prevailing diseases. The regiments are generally reported in fine sanitary condition.

Nor is it in the West alone that the gardening goes on. The movement has extended to North Carolina, and, so far, with promising results. Dr. Page writes, March 6:

Your note of the 27th reached me this morning, with enclosed vaccine matter. Its reception has created a feeling of great satisfaction already—more especially as we have recently had an addition to our surgical corps of Dr. Martin—a medical gentleman, enthusiastic on the subject of small-pox and vaccination. If he is retained here, I look forward to an early suppression of our terrible pest.

I learn some express matter has arrived for me in the Schooner "Pearl," at Moorehead, and will be up to-morrow. I presume that the garden tools and the remaining seeds—Short Corn, Mohawk Beans and Champion Peas, and Flat Dutch Onion, are among them. Gardens and garden-plots are springing up in every part of the service. The Generals have gardens, the A. A. G's, and so on down. The crops will be a glorious relief to our service. The large Hospitals are supplied with the early seed, and small ones are preparing the ground and asking for seed. It would seem that every soldier's and officer's mess were anxious to have a garden patch at their kitchen door. When you know that a wilted cabbage-head from New York commands the exorbitant Sutler's price, of sixty to eighty cents, and the demand not supplied at that price, you will not be surprised at the soldier's enthusiasm for gardens and green sauce. I am now endeavoring to start a fine garden on the opposite bank of the Neuse—within the enclosure of the Small-pox Hospital, which is so isolated from society and the markets. Its culture will be a healthful relief to the convalescents there. It now contains some two hundred patients and an exposed camp of a large number.

I wish you could send me a re-supply of some varieties—say,

2 lbs. Scollop Squash.
2 " Hubbard "
2 " Boston Marrow Squash.
½ bushel Marrow Peas.
½ " Champion of England Peas.
1 lb. Cucumber.
½ " Red Olive Radish.
½ " Red Turnip "
½ " Nutmeg Cantelope.
1 " Red Turnip Beet.
1 " Long Blood "
1 " Orange Carrot.
1 " Early Dutch Turnip.
½ lb. Okra.
¼ " Parsley.
½ " Ice Cream Watermelon.
¼ " Gherkin Cucumber.
2 " Cress.
½ bushel Tom Thumb Peas.
1 " Cranberry Pole Bean.

The twenty barrels Mercer seed potatoes have arrived in good order.

We shall have a large space of fine land in our Hospital Garden for a coarser crop. Can you not send me twenty-five bushels of a good kind of white-bread corn for planting, as we have a steam grist mill? The crop would afford our hospitals a fine quantity of sweet corn meal in the fall and winter.

We have large borders on the ornamental grounds of the General Hospital, and some ornate garden-work for floral effect.

* * * * *

To show you the zest with which our Hospital Surgeons entertain the idea of a Hospital Garden, I enclose for your perusal a letter of acknowledgment received this morning from Dr. Bellangir, U. S. V., Surgeon in charge of Mansfield General Hospital at Moorehead City.

I paid thirty-seven dollars and forty-six cents freight ($37.46) on the freight of the "Petrel" on her last trip. Was it correct?

This letter will go via canal and Old Point, with some danger of capture by the rebel guerrillas, as they are infesting that line of communication, and fired on the boat the last trip down. If the letter should fall into their hands it may sow seeds of discontent in their ranks. At any rate they will be as much interested in this part of the note as ourselves.

We are still on the alert, and General Peck is pushing on strong works of defence, and perhaps some for offence. Our 3d N. Y. Cavalry are not to be caught napping, nor will they be likely to leave much neutral ground between us and the enemy.

I write this in some haste and violence to the chirography and style, but the mail closes earlier than I anticipated.

MANSFIELD GEN. HOSPITAL,
March 5, 1864.

DEAR DOCTOR.—God bless the Sanitary Commission, and its efficient, able, and obliging representatives in this District, Dr. J. W. Page & Bro. Such a choice lot of garden seeds, so neatly arranged and labelled, as I received yesterday, is enough to make an amateur gardener quite happy with himself and the rest of mankind. I hope if you favor us with a visit during the summer to show you some of the things growing in about the right shape, but really I am unacquainted with some of the articles sent. What is the Gherkin Cucumber? When must it be planted? When do you plant Okra, and what are its habits about coming up? The other seeds are all familiar. I will be delighted to receive the other seeds mentioned, especially the Champion of England Pea. Will send you up the fore part of next week a mess of lettuce and radishes; that is, provided you have not already plenty of them; do not intend to be *distanced* much by either Newbern or Washington, N. C. Doctor, I have set a clerk at work on your blank reports; hope soon to have our hospital properly reported every week. Am mortified at our miserable

blundering in that matter. Accept my warmest thanks for many favors.

Yours truly,

J. B. BELLANGIR,
Surgeon U. S. V., in charge.

From other quarters we have nothing novel to report, but our every day work goes on every where with unabated vigor.

We have been able at New Orleans to bring about an improvement in the Government machinery, which will save a vast deal of misery. Dr. Blake, writing from that city (March 8,) says:

During the month of February much was accomplished that will add to the comfort of the soldier, and redound to the credit of the Commission.

* * * * * *

A communication from Mr. Bullard to Major Brigham, chief paymaster, was the occasion of an order for all paymasters to pay the soldier's mileage and subsistence from this city to his home. Before this he received an order on the quartermaster for transportation, and was given whatever happened to be convenient, without any reference to his personal comfort. Privates, maimed and enfeebled by disease, have been stowed away in transports like cattle, and allowed to find a resting place any where, on cotton bales or in the hold; to subsist as best they might on scanty rations. Now, the mileage and subsistence give every discharged soldier a comfortable passage home.

* * * * * *

Some were too sick to go on the ordinary transport, and hence an application was made to the Quartermasters' Department, to furnish a special steamer for the purpose of a hospital transport.

The Laurel Hill was first assigned, then withdrawn, and finally the N. W. Thomas. Both these steamers were fitted up by the Commission. The latter will run to Cairo, carrying discharged men who are too sick to go from the Department by common transports.

And in the report of Mr. Bullard, our relief agent at that point, (March 4,) we find the following:

My report for the month of February has been unavoidably delayed. The new movement of troops through Brashear, made it probable that there would be at least a temporary increase of work at the "Soldiers' Rest" in that place.

* * * * * *

Late Monday night a squad of seventy-six recruits for a New York regiment arrived in Brashear, *en route* for Franklin, to join their regiment. The night was stormy; some of the men were sick; all without experience in the service. They had but just landed from the transport, which had brought them from New York, when they were started for the field. The officer having them in charge asked if we could cook them some rations, and give them a place on the floor, or any where under cover, for the night.

We prepared them some good coffee, gave them an abundance of excellent bread and butter, and then made the best arrangement we could for sleeping. Most of the beds were already occupied. The sick men were furnished with cots; the rest were well satisfied with the floor.

We gave them breakfast and dinner the following day, and they left us with many kind wishes for the Sanitary Commission.

For Tuesday we had, in many respects, a repetition of the preceding twenty-four hours. Eighty-three men were received, some dropping in as late as 11 P. M. A squad of some thirty men came in about 10 P. M.

They were from various regiments, and on their way to New Orleans for the Invalid Corps Camp. The beds were already full, but we gave them a supper, and spread them on the floors.

I have given you these somewhat extended details, as coming under my own observation, and showing about the character of the work in Brashear.

The officials and soldiers, so far as I had the opportunity of conversing with them, express the greatest satisfaction, and, I think, appreciate the benefits resulting to soldiers delayed at this point, and all speak well of the superintendent, Mr. Reynolds.

I gathered the following statements from his journal:

FROM FEBRUARY 14TH TO MARCH 1ST.

Number received at the Soldiers' Rest	569
Number of meals	1,219
Number of lodgings	334
Daily average	39
Whole number at the "Rest" during February	802
Whole number of meals during February	1,955
Whole number of lodgings "	523
Daily average "	27
Rations drawn "	716

* * * * * *

Discharged and furloughed soldiers are relieved at the Home on showing their papers. Soldiers just arrived in the city, in special cases, are fed before being sent to the "Camp of Distribution." Stragglers coming too late to be sent to the camp are kept till morning, and after breakfast all put on their way. Any soldier bringing an order from General Reynolds's headquarters is relieved, in consideration of the Government providing for the Home an expensive building, in a central locality, convenient to most of the military offices.

* * * * * *

I enclose Mr. Weaver's report for the month of February, New Orleans "Home:"

DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

Number of men received	756
Number of lodgings	4,518
Number of meals	15,525
Average daily number of men	156
Largest number for one day	220
Smallest " "	85

One death at the Home in February.

In the Special Relief Office I have to report continued activity.

The journal shows a record of thirty-two cases. $4,307.60 ("back pay,") has been collected. The correspondence necessary for the correction of imperfect papers, coming from the distant regiments, is increasing.

I have secured certificates and passes, with

transportation, for several parties who had lost their discharged papers.

So far I have had every facility afforded me by officials, that could be reasonably asked, on all my applications for necessary papers or information.

WHAT THE SURGEONS IN THE FIELD THINK ABOUT THE COMMISSION.

The officers and medical men, who are present with the Army in the field, know, of course, better than anybody else can possibly know, what are the wants of the men under their care, and to what extent the Sanitary Commission has been able to supply them. We therefore beg for the public satisfaction, no less than for our own, to call attention to the following testimony. It will be seen, by those who will have the goodness to read it, that the condition of the government storehouses in New York, has not necessarily any bearing on the actual sanitary state of the men in camp at the seat of war.

My Dear Sir—I have just been examining the consolidated weekly reports of sick and wounded of the divisions comprising the 17th Corps, and also the inspection reports of the surgeons-in-chief of divisions, and, so far as made, that of the acting medical inspector of the corps, Surgeon John M. Woodworth, 1st Illinois Artillery, and am so gratified with the condition of health exhibited, that I cannot refrain from expressing my thanks and obligations to the United States and Western Sanitary Commissions; the immediate and active agencies which have been, under Providence, largely instrumental in preserving the health of the troops, and thus maintaining a state of efficiency rarely equalled, and perhaps never surpassed.

Coming to the present location from the long march of nearly eight hundred miles from Memphis to Knoxville, and so far back; and fighting at Colliersville, Cherokee, Tuscumbia, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Ringgold, and losing throughout, in killed, wounded and missing, nearly two thousand men; the gratification of the gallant corps could hardly shape itself in words, when, on reaching at last a resting place —weary, worn, ragged, footsore and hungry— it found the inevitable Sanitary Commission, with their supplies of vegetables, delicacies, hospital supplies of food and clothing, and experienced once more the benefits of that active and loving sympathy, which, in its organization and results, challenges history for a parellel, and which, in its never-wearying love, labor, sacrifice, hopefulness, broad catholic charity, and courage-inspiring words of cheer, corresponds fittingly with, and is a glorious pendant to, the patriotism, valor, endurance and high-heartedness of the noble army—braving disease and death—enduring all things in the present, and hoping all things in the future—fighting for those altars and fires, at and around which they are daily made to feel they are perpetually remembered. This is as it should be. The soldier battling for his country and home; and home, stretching out its hand of sympathy and bountifulness to his battle-cry of "Liberty and Union," answering with words of love and hope; and when, through wounds and sickness, the arms fall from the manly hands which have carried them so often, and so far, into the ranks of the foe, holding out unfailingly those loving and untiring arms which carry cheer, and succor, and renovation to him, whose loss might otherwise be certain and irremediable.

This view of the far-reaching and beneficial influences flowing from the projection (so to speak,) of home into the field, is, I am convinced, not sufficiently dwelt upon. During a term of service commencing a few days after the fall of Fort Sumter, and nearly all the time in the field, I have witnessed both its patent and palpable effects, and those more intangible and recondite results, visible in the individual only to the observant student, but known and recognized in the mass as the base and groundwork of the efficiency, tone, moral of the army. In this electric chain of material aid and sympathy—this knowledge and confidence that, go where he may, the arms and comforts of home are extended to him—that makes the soldier buoyant, hopeful, brave — defiant of danger, because he knows, if sickness or wounds result from his performance of duty, that preparations have been made for the very event by loving hands of mothers, wives, sweethearts and sisters; and that the hoards of the rich and the earnings of toil-worn hands are freely drawn upon to support and renovate the dearly remembered ones who have gone forth from all the homes of the land to fight for and restore the Union.

I am satisfied, from this long and familiar intercourse with the army in active service, that many are brave, even reckless, both because of the knowledge that they are watched by loving eyes, that fill with proud and happy tears when they do nobly; and because they are "sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust," that, happen what may, preparation and provision have been made for the emergency,

even against their hour and manner of suffering.

The soldiers look with confidence to the Commissions for prophylactics, also; and the liberal distribution of vegetables has been productive of incalculable good, by preventing that deterioration and deprivation of the system, which is the precursor of typhus, scurvy and all those formidable evils, which arise in the army from derangements of the nutritive function. The Medical Department of the army supplies bountifully, now, what is needed in the way of medicines and hospital stores; those medical officers whose ideas of service and administration were found incompatible with the needs of the emergency and the spirit of the times, having been forced to yield their notions, or pushed aside altogether. So far, then, as this portion of the army is concerned, it seems to me that the greatest amount of good may be done in the way of prevention; and I would respectfully urge, as my opinion of the method of bringing the greatest good to the greatest number, that the Commissions should direct the large-hearted liberality of the soldiers' friends towards gathering and forwarding to the army those vegetables which are the most difficult to procure on the part of the Commissary Department, or which are not in the army ration, and which have proved so valuable hitherto in the prevention of disease, arising from the derangement of the function of nutrition and the depraved condition of system, which is nearly certain to follow confinement to one class of food. The occupancy for a long time past of this part of the country by both armies, has stripped it of supplies, and many of the inhabitants are forced to apply to the Army Commissary for subsistence.

This corps, belonging to the moving column, and "Great Class in Geography," under the tuition of three eminent instructors, Sherman, Blair and Logan, the constant change of place has enabled it to gather whatever of a variety a larger space of country afforded; but it is now dependent upon the supply brought to it in common with the Army of the Cumberland, over a heavily burdened railroad, and which, though good in quality and now plentiful in quantity, is still limited in variety, and occasionally deficient in those articles which are especially desirable.

The health of our troops is now so excellent, that the greatest expectations may be based upon their efficiency in the coming campaign; and, if the articles mentioned can be furnished, I have no fear that the number of sick will exceed the four per cent. now reported, although the months of February and March are most trying to troops who are allowed to deteriorate during the change from winter to spring.

I should remark that only four per cent. are excused from duty, and only two per cent. are really so ill as to need medical attendance. In many regiments there is not an inmate of a regimental hospital. We have not sent a man to general hospital since leaving Bridgeport, on Christmas, and have at this place a post hospital mainly for the care of sick belonging to the Provost Guard, on duty in town, quartermaster and citizen employees, &c.; less than twenty in all, being reported as "remaining sick." I know that this information will be gratifying to those who bear in remembrance the patriotic citizen who has become a soldier, and to you, the representatives of those Sanitary Commissions, whose bounties I have witnessed during so long a period, and under so many trying and desperate circumstances. And it is with a warm and grateful feeling at my heart that I declare, that in a service of nearly three years, performed in the States of Maryland, Tennessee, Virginia, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, I have never been in circumstances, however trying, in positions, however desperate and hopeless, or in places of danger, however great and imminent, but either preceding us, close by our side, or following in our very footsteps, were to be found the active, self-sacrificing, ubiquitous agents of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, braving disease, and danger, and death, in the pursuit and exercise of a noble philanthropy, which will for ever entitle them to the gratitude of their country, and to the proud appellation of "The Soldiers' Friend."

I am, sincerely and truly, your friend,

(Signed,)

CHARLES MCMILLAN,

Surgeon U. S. Vols., Medical Director 15th A. C.

DR. A. N. READ,

U. S. Sanitary Commission.

HEADQUARTERS MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
99TH REGT. ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
INDIANOLA, TEXAS, *Feb.* 15, 1864.

SIR—Permit me, through you, to return my thanks to the U. S. Sanitary Commission, for the benefits derived by my regiment, from it.

The following statement will show you the incalculable value of your Commission to troops in the field:

I have three men whose discharge papers I had made out and forwarded. These papers came back approved, and an order for the men to report in New Orleans for their final discharge from the service, on account of chronic diarrhea. In the meantime I had procured from you corn starch, beef stock, condensed milk, and sherry

wine, which I had prepared for them, and on this diet they have been rapidly recovering, and, in my opinion, will be fit for full duty in thirty days; thus saving three good soldiers for the Government.

I may add, that in no other way could I have procured these articles, as they are not supplied by the Government to troops in the field.

Very respectfully,

J. K. LEDLIE,

Surgeon, 99th Regt., Illinois Infantry Volunteers.

To EDWARD MITCHELL, ESQ.,
U. S. Sanitary Commission Agent.

MURFREESBORO', TENN.,
February 20th, 1864.

To Dr. Reed, Sanitary Commission:

SIR:—Having lately seen various newspaper articles charging the Agents of the Sanitary Commission with carelessness and fraud in the appropriation, use, and distribution of supplies furnished by the loyal people of the North, for the Army, I desire to assert, on my own knowledge, that these charges, as far as they relate to certain specific times or places, are either unintentionally or wilfully false.

In March last I was assigned to duty upon the staff of Major-General Rosencrans, as Medical Inspector—a position that gave me ample opportunity of witnessing the working of the Sanitary Commission. Prior to the battle of Chickamauga, my intercourse with the Commission was slight; but afterwards I saw sufficient to warrant me in declaring that not only does a vast majority of its supplies reach those for whom they are intended, but that the amount of good done by them is beyond compensation. I know that from their depot at Stevenson, Ala., after that battle, immense quantities of supplies were forwarded to Chattanooga for the use of the wounded, and that more would have been sent could transportation have been obtained, and that the supplies (save such as were stolen) were used in, and were a perfect God-send to the hospitals there. I was present when the supplies from Stevenson from the Quartermaster's, Commissary's and Sanitary Commission, were sent to Sequatchie Valley, to establish a Soldier's Home for feeding the wounded in transit from Chattanooga to the hospitals in the rear, and I know that they were put in the hands of a good and reliable man, who had been the Medical Director of the Department, and detailed by General Rosencrans to take charge of the post. This Home was afterwards transferred to Kelly's Ferry. In my capacity as Inspector, and in obedience to orders, I visited that point several times. It was under the charge of Surgeon Failor, 19th A. V. I., and Rev. Mr. Kennedy, and no wounded or sick soldier passed that point without receiving all the care and attention that circumstances would permit. That many "shoulder-strapped gentry" were also fed, is true; they could get food and lodging nowhere else; and from Major-Generals to Second Lieutenants, were most thankful for the aid and comfort they received. I know that after the battles of Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, &c., large quantities of Sanitary stores were issued to the sick and wounded. Mr. Reed, the Agent at Chattanooga, received every few days instructions from G. Pierce, Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Director of the Department, as to what articles to bring forward, and they were distributed to, and used by those needing them, and for whom they were designed.

In December last I took charge of over 200 wounded and sick, whom it was necessary to remove from Chattanooga to the rear. When the boat touched at Kelly's Ferry, the Sanitary Commission's Agent there gave me for their use, and they got them, such articles of food as could be used, and a liberal supply. When I arrived at Bridgeport, Ala., with my charge, I was delayed after getting my men into the cars for nearly a whole day, and the Sanitary Commission there furnished them with coffee, whisky, food, blankets, shirts, socks, drawers, pants, &c., to every man who expressed a wish for, or had need of such articles. On leaving Nashville for Louisville, I found attached to my train a Sanitary Commission car, supplied with bunks clean and nice, and an abundance of first-rate food and cooking utensils, and every man on that train was fed with food as abundant as good, and as well cooked as they could desire, and I doubt not would take great pleasure in branding as liars all who traduce the Sanitary Commission.

I make this statement without solicitation, and as a mere act of justice to parties interested, and conscientiously believe that the abuse bestowed upon the Commission owes its origin to ignorance of what it really does do, positive malevolence, jealousy, or else is from those who have sought for, but have failed to receive from the Commission, favors to which they had no right, and have thus sought to vent their spite.

Most respectfully,
Your obediant servant,
(Signed) HENRY N. SEYS,
Surgeon 15th Ohio Vols.

NASHVILLE, *February* 26, 1864.

To Dr. J. S. Newberry, Secretary
Western Department Sanitary Commission.

SIR:—I take pleasure in being able to forward to you the preceding testimony. It is specially

valuable, as Dr. Seys has been for the last year Medical Inspector of the Army of the Cumberland, and as such, has been constantly visiting camps, for the purpose of ascertaining and reporting to the Medical Director the condition and wants of the sick and wounded. It is true that the Sanitary Commission give most of their goods designed for the sick through the Surgeons in charge. The Surgeons are the regularly authorized agents of tne Government to watch over the sick and wounded, and supply their wants. As a class, they work faithfully, honestly and laboriously; and, with very few exceptions, they faithfully distribute the gifts of the Commission. What person of good judgment would, if he could, put a can of preserved fruit, a bottle of wine, or other articles in the hands of the sick, leaving them to judge how much, and when, they should use them? It is not safe to do so. We are compelled to trust the Surgeons. We can do so safely.

Yours truly,

A. N. READ.

THE ARMY IN TENNESSEE.

The past month has brought with it no great battle in this Department, yet there have been constant notes of preparation, and the agents of the Commission have been unusually active. No more store-rooms have been opened, and there has been no special change in those previously established. Rev. O. Kennedy reports favorably from Murfreesboro' and from the soldiers in the hospitals there. I have received and forwarded to you valuable testimonials of the good done there by the Commission. These were given unsought, and disproved the false statements made by letter-writers that our supplies are given to the officers,

From Huntsville I learn by Mr. H. Tone, in charge of the store-room, that he has frequent calls for vegetables from the surgeons, who report cases of scorbutis, and on this account are urgent. A portion of the 15th A. C. have left Huntsville, but their sick remain.

Mr. Wm. A. Sutliff has obtained convenient store-rooms and quarters in Stevenson, and his work there is generally commended. There the Alabama House was taken by Government for a Soldiers' Home; is in charge of Government Officers, and by their request we have furnished a large supply of bedding, and for filling the bedticks five bales of straw, which we could not obtain nearer than Louisville; besides the Commission have furnished candlesticks, sconces, and other articles of furniture, as well as vegetables for the table.

At Bridgeport, Mr. E. H. Pocock in charge, is working with his accustomed good judgment and energy. At least thirty-five regiments, and those as needy as any in the army, look to that depot for their supplies; they have, perhaps, received their share, yet it has been but little compared with their wants.

The shipment of stores to Knoxville, and an attempt to identify our unburied or partially buried dead on the field of Chickamauga, has been added to the usual work of the Commission at Chattanooga. M. C. Read, who accompanied the burial party for this purpose, has been in many instances successful. He has also given personal and special attention to preparing for early planting a large hospital garden. The number of discharged and furloughed soldiers, returning from Knoxville and from our divisions now advanced beyond Chattanooga, are so great as to make it necessary to establish at Chattanooga a "Soldiers' Home." Our agents there have been offered a good building, which I hope will soon be ready for use.

In Nashville, during the past month, a most excellent field hospital, admirably planned, has been rapidly built for the accommodation of the still increasing number of cases of small-pox. The number of the other hospitals remains the same. The new small-pox hospital will give great relief to the large number of patients, now over seven hundred. The rooms previously used had been so over-crowded that the mortality had been fearfully large. They were more dreaded by the soldiers than the disease itself, and when they were told "You have the varioloid, and must be sent to that hospital," the answer was, "Then I must die," which conviction was too often verified. This is all changed, and I hope to be able to report hereafter a much less percentage of deaths, on account of improved sanitary condition of the hospital. In this connection it may not be improper for me to state that I inspected the house and hospital, all in one building,

where the refugees are received and their sick cared for. At that time there were over four hundred inmates, mostly women and children, the wives and children of Union men, and of rebels now in arms against the Union. They are here because they must come or starve. They have been made thus destitute by various causes. One Union woman said to me, "They hung my husband and took everything I had, because he was a Union man." Our Government is feeding and clothing them, making no distinction between friends and enemies; and they are sent North, if they desire to go, as many of them do. I saw that these poor, ignorant, half-clad sufferers were not only dreadfully exposed to small-pox themselves, but were liable to spread it over the city and throughout the Northern States. A large proportion of them had never been vaccinated, and I applied to Gov. Johnson to furnish vaccine virus, and order the surgeon in charge to vaccinate all present and each day all who came in. Mr. Oviott, the agent of Gov. Johnson in charge of these people, saw at once the importance of the measure. On his application, Surgeon Clendennin, Medical Director, signed the necessary order to obtain the vaccine virus without delay, and instructed the surgeon in charge to vaccinate all, which, at a subsequent visit, made a few days after, I found had been done.

The "Home" in Nashville has been over-crowded during the past month; they have but one hundred beds, yet they have fed and lodged about two hundred daily. Within the month Gen. Granger, the Post Commander, doubting his authority, refused to issue rations or fuel. On application to Gen. Grant, he replied "Of course it must be done," and gave the necessary order, relieving us from that embarrassment. Soon after, our agent at Chattanooga wrote me that the authorities there were desirous to do all they could for us legally, but could find no authority to issue forage for our horses. We had then but two, but we must have them, and as it was almost impossible to supply ourselves, I again resorted to Gen. Grant, who gave an order that in all parts of his command forage be issued on application of the authorized agents of the Commission, approved by the Post-Commander. I have sent copies of this order to Chattanooga, Knoxville, and Louisville.

For the past eight months the Commission in Nashville has not been able to obtain comfortable quarters. The city is constantly crowded to overflowing; a suitable building was hardly to be found. After long delay, I applied to Gen. Grant, asking for a large house, and, if practicable, plain furniture. By the assistance of Mr. Scovel, our true friend and a good Union man, such a house was found, and Gen. Grant promptly put us in possession, adding to this favor that of paying the rent. We receive such aid with gratitude, as substantial testimonials from the General whom the nation delights to honor, of the value of our work.

The forwarding of stores from Nashville the past month has been mostly done under the superintendance of Mr. Jones, Mr. Robinson being absent on furlough. Mr. Fracker has given his attention principally to the retail business, in which business, however judiciously it may be done, it is difficult to give entire satisfaction. The requisitions from surgeons are often much larger than we have the means of filling, and occasionally soldiers have forged orders. Both branches of the work have been well done. In general the goods called for have been forwarded promptly; and when requisitions could not be filled, so far as possible satisfactory explanations have been made. Rev. Mr. Hoblit, after a short leave of absence, has returned with new zeal to his work of "special relief," and in this work no one can be more successful. In many cases of inquiry after friends long lost, he has been able to obtain satisfactory answers, after others of less experience have looked in vain. In his intercourse with the officers, careful to ask for only what is just, he obtains all he asks. We have not in this department a more faithful or successful worker.

Rev. Mr. Ingraham and Hon. Mr. Root, both of Milwaukie, are engaged in visiting hospitals and camps in Nashville and vicinity, looking for those in need of special relief, listening patiently to the complaints of the sick and suffering, and encouraging

them to bear unavoidable troubles patiently; or when they can be relieved, kindly furnishing help from the stores of the Commission; or they correct the evil by applying to the nurse, the ward-master, or, if necessary, to the surgeon for help. In this work they are everywhere welcomed by the surgeons.

The calls for help are sometimes such that it is difficult to determine whether we can aid the soldier most, by furnishing the article required, or if it should and could have been procured of Government, induce the officer in charge of the soldiers to obtain it from that source. There is such a thing as making our gifts too cheap—so cheap that they are not appreciated, and so free and easy to be obtained, that sufficient effort is not made to obtain them through Government channels—which are a little more difficult. I have even heard of Surgeons who think it too much trouble to state their wants in writing to the storekeeper, not wishing to give their time to such small matters—that being rather the business of the Steward. There are but few such Surgeons; not more, I should judge, than those who misappropriate Sanitary stores. Applications from Hospitals and Convalescent Camps are not uncommon—the reason assigned being that the patient is "without descriptive roll." In conversing with the parties who make these requests, I am told that clothing cannot be issued in such cases, because soldiers sometimes give wrong names, or make false statements as to the regiments which they belong; and if clothing were issued to such soldiers, the officers issuing would be personally responsible. However, as I believed the record upon which they were received was *prima facie* evidence that they were the persons they represented themselves to be, and if it was legal to give them rations upon this evidence, it was equally so to clothe them, I addressed a note to the Assistant Medical Director in charge of the Hospitals in Nashville, asking him to inform me whether clothing can or cannot be issued to patients in hospital without their descriptive rolls. He replied, "clothing can be issued to all enlisted men without their descriptive rolls;" and at the same time he sent me a note, asking me to inform him if I found any Surgeon who refused to issue to any *needy* soldier. At the same time it has been our rule to supply the applicants at once from our stores, lest they might suffer by the delay. There are also many employees of the Government in hospital, who cannot be thus supplied, not being enlisted men. I hope soon to know that every enlisted soldier needing clothing in all long-established hospitals is furnished, and that the same will be done in Convalescent Camps.

The Hospital Train between Nashville and Chattanooga, in charge of Surgeon Myers, is in excellent order; the cars and beds are clean, and the sick and wounded are well-fed, but all sick and wounded have not had the benefit of this train. In cold weather some have been passed over the road in box-cars without fire. Several instances of suffering from this cause coming to my knowledge, I notified Dr. G. Penn, Medical Director, asking him that such men be retained in hospital until they can be sent on the Hospital Train; or if this is not always practicable, that the best seats in the passenger-cars be given them rather than to well soldiers, or to those civilians who are visiting the Army for the purpose of speculation, or to gratify curiosity. I have not yet heard from my request, but believe the evil will be corrected.

The Hospital Cars between Nashville and Louisville, are by no means what they should be. There are not enough of them, and they are not good enough. Dr. Barnum, who has long had charge of the train, and has done all that could be done to aid his patients, informs me that he expects soon to be furnished with a better train.

By telegrams from our agents at Chattanooga, and information confidentially furnished us, we have learned that an extra supply of stores may be needed; acting upon this information, all the reserve stores in Nashville have been forwarded. More have been asked for from Louisville, and are already on the way, and thus I trust we shall be prepared for every emergency.

Mr. Ingraham informs me that comparatively few of the soldiers in Nashville Hospitals know that they receive aid from the Commission. So long have the Surgeons been accustomed to draw from our stores

that the novelty is gone. Like the air we breathe, although used daily, they are used without any special thought, but as a matter of course; when drawn, they are placed with those drawn from the Government Commissary in a common store room, and issued with them; and although they may be used with strict fidelity, they are not known to the patient as Sanitary stores. The novelty of receiving them has passed, and it has ceased to cause remark by the attendants, as it once did—the Surgeons resting in the knowledge, as we have also done, that the stores were faithfully used—have not given sufficient thought to the importance of all the sick and wounded knowing, and even testifying, that they receive these gifts, in order to satisfy the contributors at home, and encourage them in their work.

Recently, vegetables have been issued to regiments in the vicinity of Nashville, and as their reception was a comparatively new experience, they have made much more impression, and cheerful testimony of their value is being furnished. Sufficient staple garden seeds for large hospital gardens have been purchased and sent to Murfreesboro', Tullahoma, Chattanooga, and Knoxville. Experienced gardeners have also been secured to take charge of the gardens.

Regimental Hospitals have been discontinued, and Brigade Hospitals are to take their places. These are to be furnished with one wall tent and one hospital tent for every 350 men present for duty, with axes, spades, camp-kettles, &c., that are necessary.

I have found time during the past month to visit several of the Hospitals of Nashville, but not all. Hospitals, Nos. 1, 15, 8, 19, and the Cumberland Hospital, I found to be in the most excellent condition. Improvements in heating and ventilation in No. 1, are very marked. The Cumberland Hospital is in beautiful working order; its neat and comfortable appearance indicates an unusual degree of interest and systematic management on the part of its Surgeons. Connected with this, as well as with several others, is a light-diet kitchen, in charge of experienced ladies, who receive the stores furnished, either by Hospital fund or from the Commission; and under the direction of these ladies are prepared all the delicacies which each Surgeon orders for his sick. Thus the sick man receives such food and such quantities as his Surgeon thinks best for him, and so well are they supplied, that a lady going through one division found but one grumbler, and he wanted some canned peaches, and said his mother and sisters gave him preserves when he was sick at home. This is a large hospital, capable of containing about 2,000 patients. It has no chapel—no reading-room—no place for writing. Its Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Day, Dr. McDermant, Surgeon in charge, and his Assistants, have asked that the Commission erect a suitable building for these purposes. A plain one—capable of accommodating 250 men—would not only be a means of moral improvement, but would, in my opinion, by giving the sick and convalescing a place to retire to, where they can read and write to loved ones at home, be eminently a Sanitary measure.

I have to continue to report that the great want of the Army is fresh vegetables. The calls from hospitals and regiments are frequent and urgent, and compared with the demand, but few are furnished by either the Government or the Commission.

Capt. Lytle, Chief Commissary, informs me that about the first of January, 300,000 pounds of potatoes were spoiled by frost, and since then none have been issued from this post to troops in the field, yet there has usually been a supply for the hospitals. There are but few on the way, and I fear that the excessive cold at the North has destroyed a large part of the crop, and with every exertion our supply will be limited. The regiments that have gone home on furlough are returning strengthened, but it should be remembered that only the strong could or would re-enlist, that the sick and feeble were left in camp or hospital; these with the regiments remaining, must be supplied. In almost every camp, if they have not been sent to hospital, are to be found some with gums enlarged and softened, and that bleed at the slightest touch; the teeth are loosened, and in some cases are covered by spongy gums. The legs are full of pain, swollen, and covered with

dark blood-discolored spots under, or on the skin. Decomposition of the blood has so far progressed, that a slight wound, a vaccine vesicle, or a chronic diarrhea, without vegetables, cannot be cured. And worse than all, the victim is so depressed in spirits, that life to him is a burden. Such cases will continue to occur, and not unfrequently, and such can be cured and prevented by a few rations of fresh vegetables. I hope they will be furnished yet more abundantly.—*Dr. Read's Report, Feb.* 29.

THE HOSPITAL.

Narrow beds by one another—
White and low!
Through them softly as in church aisles
Nurses go—
For the hot lips ice drops bringing,
Cold and clear;
Or white eye-lids gently closing,
For the bier.

Strong men, in a moment smitten
Down from strength.
Brave men, now in anguish praying
Death at length.
Burns the night lamp where the watchers,
By the bed,
Write for many a waiting loved one—
"He is dead!"

One lies there in utter weakness—
Shattered, faint—
But his brow wears calm befitting
Martyred saint;
And although the lips must quiver,
They can smile,
As he says, "This will be over
In a while.

"As the old Crusaders, weeping
In delight,
Knelt when Zion's holy city
Rose in sight,
So I fling aside my weapon,
From the din,
To the quietness of Heaven
Entering in.

"Standing in the solemn shadow
Of God's hand,
Love of glory fading from me,
Love of land.
I thank God that he has let me
Strike one blow
For His poor and helpless people,
Ere I go."

White and whiter grows the glory
On his brow.
Does he see the Towers of Zion
Rising now?
Stands the doctor, weary, hurried,
By his bed:
"Here is room for one more wounded—
He is dead."

St. Helena, S. C.

"WHAT NEED IS THERE FOR THE SANITARY COMMISSION?"

The following will show that there is plenty of work for the U. S. Sanitary Commission to do. The Commission is making strenuous efforts to supply the wants in Western armies.—Eds.

OFFICE MEDICAL DIRECTOR, ELEVENTH CORPS,
LOOKOUT VALLEY, Tenn., *Jan.* 11, 1864.

SIR—In accordance with your desire, expressed during your visit on the 6th, I take pleasure in laying before the Sanitary Commission, through you, the following statement of the present hygienic condition of the Eleventh Army Corps, and earnestly solicit any assistance that the Commission may be able to furnish.

Reports from regimental medical officers show an alarming increase of sickness during the last month, the number daily excused from duty on this account varying from five to fifteen per cent. of the effective force, while the number prescribed for, of course, much exceeds this. The principal disease, that, indeed, which in its prevalence, its obstinacy under treatment, and its frequent fatal termination, becomes our most dangerous adversary, is chronic diarrhea.

Within the last three months the One Hundred and Forty-first New York Volunteers has lost from this cause six per cent. of its aggregate strength present, while the mortality in the One Hundred and Forty-third New York Volunteers is even greater than this, amounting to twenty-five deaths since the 1st of November, 1863, to an average strength of four hundred and fifty men. Of those remaining, one hundred and seventy-four are reported sick by Assistant Surgeon Croft. Some of these have died in corps hospital, some in camp; and it has been observed, as a strange and enigmatical feature of the disease, that its victims have been the sturdiest and ruggedest men in the regiment. No effect whatever has resulted from the various plans of treatment tried. Some of the men did duty up to the hour of their death; and several surgeons have expressed their astonishment, that so near the end men could display the muscular force they do. Such is not the character nor cause of ordinary camp diarrhea, and it leads one to seek some complication which may explain it.

I accordingly sent a circular to each senior regimental medical officer of the corps, desiring him to search with care for any symptoms of a scorbutic taint among the men, and at the same time to state what particular articles were

most needed to establish healthy vital action. The result was most instructive. Though few cases of positively marked scurvy were reported, the symptoms of the scorbutic blood-poison, the peculiar gums, the hemorrhagic cachexia, the want of union in new, and the reopening of old wounds, the listlessness and lassitude, the purpural discoloration of the skins, &c., were noted in very many of the regiments present, viz.: in Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers; Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers; One Hundred and Thirty-fourth, One Hundred and Forty-first, One Hundred and Forty-third, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth New York Volunteers; Twenty-first Wisconsin Volunteers, and Sixty-first Ohio Volunteers.

The type of diseases is low, the fevers of a malarial and sporadic character, rapidly assuming a typhoid aspect, and the general appearance of the men, particularly in the regiments comparatively lately enlisted, is depressed. They are in need of clothing and blankets. Many have no change of clothing, nor have had for many weeks, consequently they are filthy in the extreme. This is especially the case with the Thirty-third New Jersey. All the hospital stores of this regiment—and it came out excellently provided for by the State authorities—were lost in the Tennessee River, by the capsizing of the boat in which they were. Shoes, blankets and pants have not yet been furnished in sufficient quantities by the Quartermaster's Department, and changes of stockings, shirts and drawers are generally wanted. The Commissary Department is tasked to its utmost to furnish the absolute necessaries of life, and there have been no issues of potatoes or onions since our return from the fall campaign. A limited supply of beans and rice has, as far as I am aware, been the only issue of dry vegetables, and one three-fourths' ration of whisky, partly distilled, the only issue of spirits in the same time. The amount of fresh meat furnished has also been limited.

The following extracts from the reports of different regimental surgeons will illustrate our present condition:

"Not over one-third of our men have a change of under-clothing, and not one-half have sufficient clothing to keep them warm when on duty; nearly, or quite all, are compelled to do their cooking in parts of old worn-out canteens." [Surgeon Spooner, 61st O.V.I.]

"Diarrhea prevails to an alarming extent, and of a character not be controlled to any great extent by medicines. About two-thirds of the whole command are more or less affected by it. The rations are scanty and ill-cooked, scarcely any vegetables being furnished." [Assistant Surgeon Mathews, 143d New York Volunteers.]

"For nearly a year no full rations of vegetables have been issued to the One Hundred and Forty-first New York Volunteers. During this time vegetables have not been issued in one-tenth the quantities allowed by the army regulations to men in the field. The men have lost their relish for hard bread and bacon. Their blood is impoverished, and symptoms of scorbutus appear. When they get sick it is impossible to treat them with desirable success from this cause." [Surgeon Beaks, One Hundred and Forty-first New York Volunteers.]

"The prevailing disease is diarrhea, and other affections of the alimentary canal, which can be traced directly to the insufficiency and irregularity of rations and cooking, and particularly to having been without any vegetables." [Surgeon Hubschman, Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers.]

"An unusually large number of our men are suffering from diarrhea, and of that character over which medical skill has but little control. We can attribute the condition only, I think, to an impoverished condition of blood caused by an improper and too scanty diet." [Assistant Surgeon Hong, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth New York Volunteers.]

I would not have you think that this is owing to any lack of efficiency in the officers managing the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, for I am convinced that as far as those in this corps are concerned, no exertion has been spared and no trouble avoided to remedy it; but such are the facts, and I state them plainly, in order to explain the present sanitary condition of the corps, and to lay its claims fairly before the Sanitary Commission.

The articles that are imperatively needed, both as prophylactics with the well and remedies for the ill, are potatoes, onions, vinegar, soft bread, dried and sub-acid fruits, fermented cabbage, pickles, soup and spirits in diet, and shoes and under-clothing of all kinds, in quantities sufficient to restore a normal functional action and furnish healthy blood for several thousand men.

Until this change is effected the surgeon must continue to witness his most approved remedies fail, and see his cases approach an inevitably fatal termination. It is the unanimous opinion of all the medical officers that no symptoms of improvement are manifesting themselves, that, on the contrary, the hygienic condition of the corps is deteriorating day by day. We need help, and we need it soon; and I cannot refrain

rom repeating my earnest solicitations to the Sanitary Commission, through you, that early efforts be made to provide at least to some extent for these, our urgent necessities. I am aware how many appeals for aid the Commission receives, but I am also aware how nobly it responds to them, and this it is that emboldens me to state our wants fully, and perhaps with some importunity.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

DR. G. BRINTON,
Surgeon U. S. Vols., Medical Director Eleventh Army Corps.

DR. A. N. READ,
U. S. Sanitary Commission, Nashville, Tenn.

RAFFLING AT THE FAIR.

LETTER FROM THE SANITARY COMMISSION—ACTION OF THE LADIES.

The following letter from the Standing Committee of the Sanitary Commission, gives the reasons for prohibiting raffling at the Sanitary Fair, and it will be seen that the ladies of the Executive Board have abandoned the practice, in deference to the judgment of the Commission:

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, No. 823 Broadway,
NEW YORK, *Jan.* 27, 1864.

To the Executive Board of the Metropolitan Fair:

LADIES.—The Standing Committee of the United States Sanitary Commission, having had the subject of "raffling" brought before them, in connection with the Metropolitan Fair, desire to say, very respectfully, to your Committee, as they have said to the Gentlemen's Committee, that they are deliberately opposed to any resort to this questionable means of disposing of any of the articles on sale.

They are opposed to it on these grounds:

1. It is illegal; and an institution like the Sanitary Commission, designed to minister to the wants of those who suffer in maintaining the cause of law and order in our national conflict, ought not, directly or indirectly, to give the least countenance to an illegal proceeding, even if winked at by the authorities or authorized by custom.

2. Without debating the principle involved, the actual influence of an appeal to the *lot* has been found so perilous to the social and moral interests of society, that its disuse is precisely proportioned to the advance of law, order, and moral and Christian culture. As public money lotteries have yielded to the rise of moral sentiment in this community, is it not time that all other kinds should follow them, and is not the present moment a good one to strike at the root of the custom of raffling at fairs, which has survived most other forms of this evil?

3. The Sanitary Commission, owing whatever pecuniary or other support it has received to the confidence reposed in its law-abiding and moral character, feels that no increase in the pecuniary results of the proposed fair, accruing from the use of any means subject to just question on either ground, could repay it for the loss of confidence which it must suffer from such support.

It cheerfully accepts any deduction from the probable returns from the fair, occasioned by adherence to the highest principles in the conduct of it. Understanding that the Ladies' Committee, inspired by high moral considerations, have already adopted rules restraining the more obvious evils of raffling, we cannot doubt that they will rejoice to perfect their good work, by abolishing the custom. They have hesitated to do this, probably, only from fears of surrendering the pecuniary interest of the fair. They will no longer hesitate, we trust, when we express our full readiness to run all the risk of this loss.

Respectfully yours,

HENRY W. BELLOWS,
W. H. VAN BUREN,
C. R. AGNEW,
G. T. STRONG,
WOLCOTT GIBBS,
Standing Committee of the U. S. Sanitary Commission.

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The following reply to the above communication, without the date of its passage, was received by the Rev. Dr. Bellows, in an official communication from Mrs. Hamilton Fish, President of the Ladies' Committee, on Friday, Feb. 19:

Resolved, The ladies of the Executive Board, associated in a great enterprise under the auspices of the Sanitary Commission, have resolved that, in deference to a formal petition, sent to them by the Standing Committee of that Commission, and in obedience to the law, they do hereby abandon all raffles and lotteries, as a means of raising money at their proposed fair.

—

LETTER FROM REV. DR. BELLOWS.

NEW YORK, *Feb.* 22, 1864.

In sending you the correspondence between the Standing Committee of the United States Sanitary Commission and the lady managers of the Metropolitan Fair, on the subject of "raffling," I beg leave to say that when the fair was started and the generous services of the managers were obtained, the objections to raffling had not taken so clear a form as to give any body the impression that it could be abolished. The most that was hoped for was that the practice could be regulated, and to this point the Ladies' Committee courageously addressed themselves. It was well known that even Church fairs profited by this custom, and that clergymen's salaries had been eked out by its fruits. It is not surprising that a sudden and vehement expression of scruples, imputing bluntness to the consciences of the managers of the fair, should have aroused some indignation and retarded their disposition to yield, under moral duress and threats of the law, to such an unexpected outbreak of conscientiousness. The truth is, the subject is new. The moral sensibility of any considerable portion of the public in regard to it is new. Pious and conscientious people have raffled too lately, with perfect innocency of feeling, to be able at once to appreciate the moral evil of the usage, or the scruples of those who oppose it; and there are still many thorough and excellent Christians

who regard the custom, when confined to benevolent fairs, as wholly unobjectionable.

On the other hand, the same may be said of most of the evils which have yielded to the rising tide of Christian sentiment. They have enjoyed the countenance of many of the excellent and judicious, up to the very hour of their fall. Things which are not evil in themselves, but only made evil by those tendencies, are not easily characterized. Those who have not had special reasons for considering their tendencies do not see their evil. The Standing Committee of the Sanitary Commission, having had their most anxious attention drawn to all the consequences of the custom of raffling, have thought it their duty to discourage it, on the grounds given in their communication to the ladies. They desire, however, to acknowledge their full appreciation of the difficulties which have embarrassed the managers of the fair in adopting their conclusion, and to express their grateful sense of the ladies' compliance with their wishes.

It is not to be concealed that the pecuniary success and immediate interest of the fair are greatly imperilled by the abandonment of a custom, which has enlivened fairs as well as filled their treasuries. Let those, then, who with ourselves have felt it to be a duty to discountenance "raffling," turn their minds to some practical suggestions for supplying innocent substitutes for the custom. Is our invention so poverty-stricken that we cannot devise some other means than this for giving interest to our fairs? Above all, let that portion of the public who rejoice in this effort to stop a practice which was at least first cousin, if not own brother, to the "lottery," see to it, that the interests of sick and wounded soldiers do not suffer by the high ground now taken in regard to raising the means for their succor.

Very respectfully yours,
HENRY W. BELLOWS.

THE COMMISSION AND THE NAVY.

From September 13th, 1862, to February 16th, 1864, the Sanitary Commission have sent to the naval hospital at New Orleans, and to twenty-three different Government vessels, the following supplies: 129 cases of farina, 120 cases of corn starch, 264 cases of condensed milk, 541 cases of concentrated lemonade, 95 cases of chocolate, 70 bottles of wine and brandy, and 54 lbs. of arrowroot. Also, dried and cased fruit and vegetables, tea, tapioca, pickles, sugar, cocoa, soap, jelly, &c., in smaller quantities. Also, 216 sheets, 106 fans, 186 handkerchiefs, 64 pair of drawers, 137 pillow cases, 154 hospital shirts, 516 towels, and 243 books.

"PHILANTHROPIC RESULTS OF THE WAR."

Among the donations to the Metropolitan Fair, for the benefit of the Commission, there is one which, for obvious reasons, deserves special mention. A merchant of this city has procured the preparation of a little volume, compiled with great care and labor, from official and other authentic sources, entitled, "The Philanthropic Results of the War in America," in which are given, with much interesting detail, the amounts contributed by states, counties, towns, and individuals, for the bounties, aid to families, care and comfort of the soldiers; and brief histories of the numerous organizations, national and local, for the relief of the sick and wounded, assistance to freedmen, to white refugees, &c., &c. The work is one of material interest, and will have, we doubt not, a wide sale. The generous donor has given the plates, and an edition of 5,000 copies, to the Commission. It is a neat 18mo volume, of about 160 pages, and is sold at 50 cents. It is for sale at the Fair, and is, or will be soon, on sale by the booksellers generally.

COAL FROM ENGLAND FOR THE FAIR.

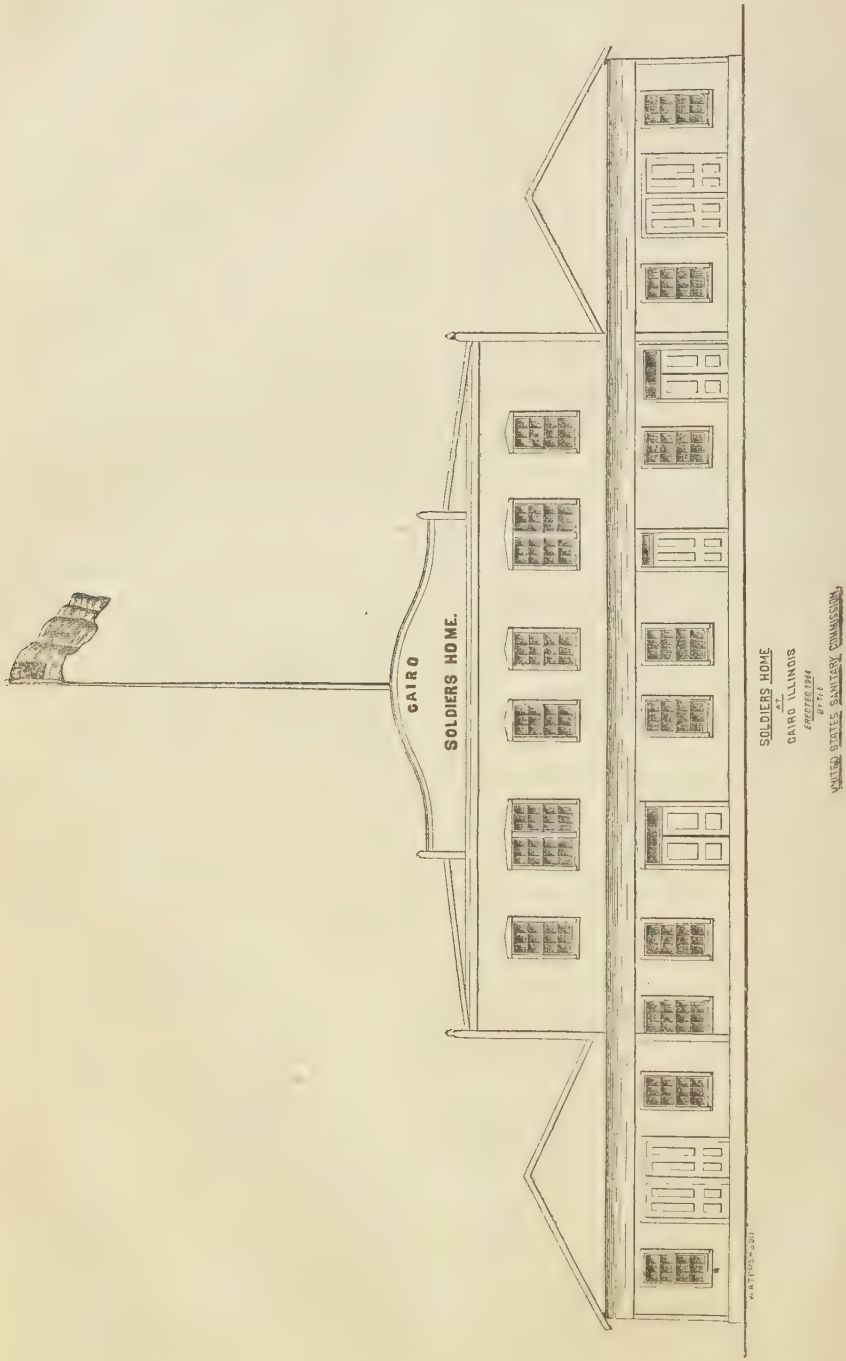
OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, E. C., *27th February*, 1864.

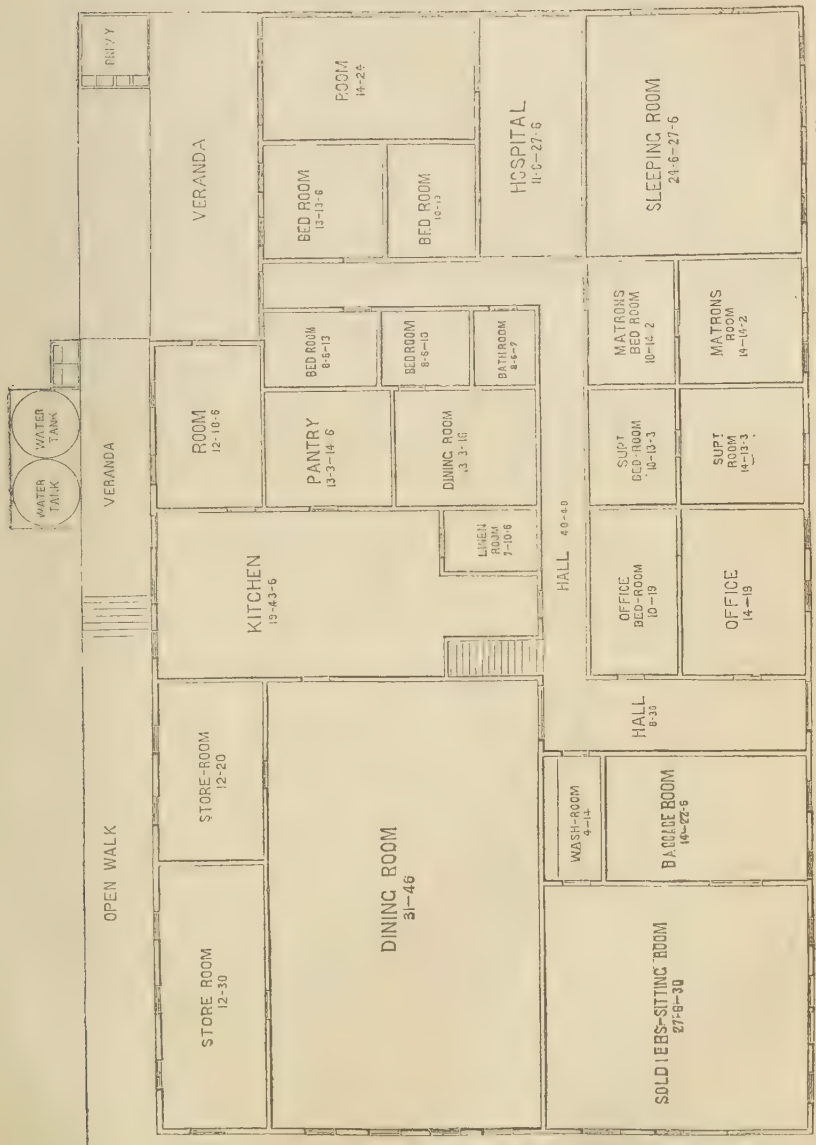
MY DEAR DR. BELLOWS—The British ship "Gibraltar," Captain Durham, consigned to H. D. Brookman, 37 South Street, New York, will leave here in a few days for Sunderland, to take on board the 1,000 tons of coal for New York. We shall raise the money here and in Paris to pay the freight and insurance, so that the Sanitary Commission may receive the entire proceeds of the sale of the coals. This will be the very best quality of gas coal, and I most sincerely hope that some of our rich gas companies of New York will be willing to pay you an extra price for it. Hoping that the ship "Gibraltar' will have a safe and rapid passage to New York, and that the Almighty will shower every blessing upon you, and your noble efforts to relieve our sick and wounded soldiers,

I remain,
My dear Dr. Bellows,
Very truly your friend,
(Signed,)
CYRUS W. FIELD.

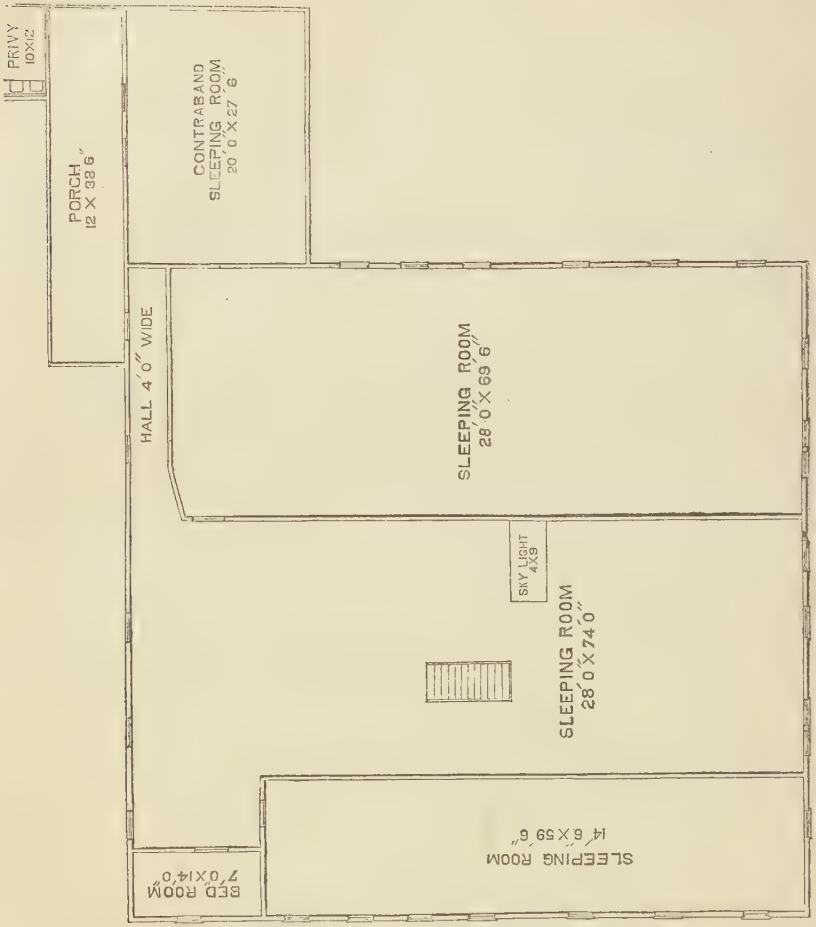
REV. DR. BELLOWS,
President of the U. S. Sanitary Commission,
East 20th Street, New York.

G. G. Edgerly, Esq., writing from Brownsville, Texas, under date of February 20th, 1864, says that General Herron, as well as the officers and men in his command, express many thanks for the stores already furnished, and are very desirous that the Commission should maintain a permanent department at that post. General Herron has authorized the Commission to ship stores from New Orleans on any Government transport coming to this point, (Brownsville.)


CAIRO
SOLDIERS HOME.
SOLDIERS HOME
AT
CAIRO ILLINOIS
UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION


PANTRY
VERANDA
ROOM 14-24
BED ROOM 13-13-6
BED ROOM 10-13
HOSPITAL 11-6-27-6
SLEEPING ROOM 24-6-27-6
28
BED ROOM 8-6-13
BED ROOM 8-6-10
BATHROOM 8-6-7
MATRONS BED ROOM 10-14-2
MATRONS ROOM 14-14-2
WATER TANK
WATER TANK
VERANDA
ROOM 12-10-6
PANTRY 13-3-14-6
DINING ROOM 13-3-16
SUPT BED-ROOM 10-13-3
SUPT ROOM 14-13-3
LINEN ROOM 7-10-6
KITCHEN 19-43-6
HALL 40-4-0
OFFICE BED-ROOM 10-19
OFFICE 14-19
HALL 6-30
OPEN WALK
STORE-ROOM 12-20
WASH-ROOM 4-14
BAGGAGE ROOM 14-22-6
STORE ROOM 12-30
DINING ROOM 31-46
SOLDIERS-SITTING ROOM 27-6-30
OPEN WALK 75

FIRST FLOOR.



SOLDIER'S HOME AT CAIRO, ILL.

The above is the plan of the "Home" which has just been established at Cairo, for the relief of the discharged and furloughed soldiers and recruits, passing up and down the river. It differs little in arrangement, though in many ways a great improvement upon those already in existence at Nashville at other places. Except in the relief afforded after a great battle, there is probably no branch of the labors of the Commission in which so much is done for the prevention of suffering as in the maintenance of these Homes. The eagerness of sick or wounded men to reach home is so great, that they in a vast number of cases leave the army with little thought as to difficulties of the journey, with very little preparation, and little consideration for their own strength; and where they do not come to grief through physical weakness, they are very apt to do so through ignorance or thoughtlessness. The necessity for Stations along the great routes, therefore, in which the sick and weary can find rest and attention, and the estrays can find counsel and shelter, has been manifest from the outset. The Commission has been endeavoring to meet the want as far as it means would permit, and it has now "Homes" or "Lodges"—which are Homes on a small scale, at a great number of points. Cairo is a very important Station, as nearly all the troops going South and West pass through it, as do all those coming up the river. We are sorry to be compelled to omit the monthly reports of the work done at the "Homes," at Memphis and Nashville, in this number, for want of space.

THE COMMISSION IN RUSSIA.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
ST. PETERSBURG, *Feb.* 29, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR:—Although not personally addressed in relation to the subject of your late communication to the American Minister here, I nevertheless feel too envious of the moral distinction of being useful—in however humble a manner to the cause, with which you have so nobly identified your honored name, and given the inestimable benefit of your untiring services—to spare any exertions to promote its pious purposes.

With this view I have addressed myself to several loyal Americans here—and I am happy to add there are none in Petersburg but loyal ones—who have generously responded to my applications, by placing at my disposal sums of money, which they have desired me to expend along with Gen. Clay's, and my own, in such manner as I deemed best.

I have accordingly purchased such articles *only* as are *manufactured in Russia*, and which I know to be rare, or unknown in America.

It is important that I say a word concerning the smallness of the whole contribution:

Winter is upon us, in all its Northern rigors; the communication by water with the Western World is wholly cut off; and even by land is rendered precarious and difficult. Under these circumstances a number of large packages would—judging by my past experience—be delayed far beyond the period when they could be turned to account.

Fortunately for the one, which I have the satisfaction of sending now, I have availed myself of the return of Mr. Phelps, our Consul here, who will deliver it to the Sanitary Commission in person.

The number, also, of the contributors is small, but, it must be remembered that our countrymen are never numerous in Russia—and more especially at this season of the year.

With these preliminary explanations, I proceed to subjoin a list of the contents of the case, praying sincerely for the perfect success of the humane and patriotic cause in which so many benevolent and loyal men and women of my native city are engaged.

With sentiments of the highest consideration, I have the honor to be,

Your very ob't humble servant.

HENRY BERGH,
Secretary of Legation.

The Reverend
HENRY W. BELLOWS,
President of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, &c.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM AMERICAN CITIZENS IN RUSSIA TO THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION FAIR.

2 decorated vases, made of "felt;" Russian manufacture; cost $23. (Marked A.)

2 dozen photographs of Russian costumes; cost here $6. (Marked B.)

2 elegantly embroidered smoking caps—real gold and silver. (Marked C.)

3 pairs of elegantly embroided slippers. (Marked D.) From Gen. Clay.

1 fire gilt bronze of a water carrier, barrel, two pails and sled. (Marked No. 1.)

1 fire gilt water sled. (Marked No. 2.)

1 fire gilt snow sled, (marked No. 3,) for removing snow from streets of Petersburg.

1 fire gilt model of great bell of Moscow. (Marked 4.)

1 fire gilt fancy bell. (Marked No. 5.)

1 fire gilt, representing the "*Pond*," or pound weight, of Russia. (Marked No. 6.)

2 boxes of Russian "Flower Tea." (Marked 7 and 8.) These teas are very expensive, costing as high, sometimes, as $75 and $100 per pound. From L. Chandor, Esq.

2 models—patron saints of Russia and Peter the Great. (Marked 940.) From Mr. Avery.

1 Holy Family, or "Russian Saints," such as are seen in every palace, cottage, house, and hovel. (Marked No. 11.)

1 porte-monnaie, of workmanship peculiar to the city of Moscow. These articles are very expensive, often costing $20 and $25 for even smaller samples. (Marked No. 12.)

4 dozen of photographs of the Imperial Family, and other distinguished Russian persons. (Marked No. 13.)

1 box of Russian tobacco. (Marked No. 14.)

1 "Samovar." This article of Russian domestic life requires comment. It is of universal use, and though at first sight it appears more complicated and less available than our spirit kettle, yet, upon closer acquaintance, it is found to possess qualities which ours does not. It can be used *out doors*, when the wind blows—as, for example, upon the piazza of a country house—will burn a great while, and when the chimney is removed, any thing may be kept hot by being placed upon it. Charcoal, *already* ignited, or set burning after the coal is put under it, is the fuel, and the chimney may be removed to increase the draft. The shape is the ancient Muscovite form, unchanged for centuries. There are belonging to it:

1. Urn, itself.
2. Large cover to ditto.

3. Perforated top, (removable.)
4. Chimney.
5. Key to the spout.
6. Tray to stand upon.

(Marked No. 15.)

4 bottles of "Küml." This is also of Russian manufacture, is rarely seen in other parts of Europe, and is regarded as the most delicate *liqeur* in existence. This sent is the best quality made—*Riga* manufacture —and a high price should be demanded for it.

2 copies of *La Revue Amusante*, containing a description of General Clay's great ball, in honor of the anniversary of Washington's birthday.

From

HENRY BERGH,
Secretary of Legation to Russia.

BOOKS FOR THE ARMY.

At a meeting of officers of the 6th Corps, held on the evening of the 23d of February, Colonel T. G. Thomas was chosen chairman, and Adjutant L. W. Beers appointed secretary. The following resolutions were had:

Resolved, That, in the name of the officers and men of the 6th Corps, we accept the handsome and valuable gift of six hundred volumes of standard and miscellaneous works, tendered in such flattering and patriotic terms by the U. S. Sanitary Commission, through their gentlemanly agent, Mr. Smith.

Resolved, That the generous donors, in thus anticipating and removing an intellectual want, so keenly felt by the soldier during the many hours of idleness and inactivity and camp life, deserve, and we hereby tender them, our heartfelt thanks.

Resolved, That, learning that it is the intention of the Sanitary Commission shortly to make more donations of reading matter in other corps, we extend to them our best wishes for their future welfare and success in the good work, which has been the means of so much comfort to our corps.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to Mr. Smith for the very kind and laborious manner in which he superintended the work of distributing the volumes in behalf of the Commission.

Resolved, That the secretary of this meeting communicate these resolutions to *The New York Daily Tribune* for publication.

On motion, these resolutions were unanimously adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

L. W. BEERS,
Secretary of Meeting.
6th Army Corps, Army of Potomac, near Brandy Station, Va.

Dr. Geo. A. Blake, Inspector, writing from New Orleans, under date of March 5th, 1864, says our HOME has proved a perfect success. During the month of February, 15,525 meals were served, and 4,508 lodgings forwarded. At Brashear City, our Soldiers' Rest furnished about two thousand (2,000) meals.

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Apply in person or by letter, to
HENRY GREENFIELD, *Sec'y*,
35 CHAMBERS STREET, New York.

OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

1*st. To secure the soldiers and sailors and their families, any claims for pensions, pay, or bounty, etc., without cost to the claimant.*

2*d. To protect soldiers or sailors and their families from imposture and fraud.*

3*d. To prevent false claims from being made against the Government.*

4*th. To give gratuitous advice and information to soldiers and sailors or their families needing it.*

THE MERCANTILE MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 35 Wall Street, New York.

INCORPORATED APRIL, 1842.

Assets over $1,400,000.

MARINE and Inland Transportation risks on Vessels, Freight and Merchandise insured on the most favorable terms.

Policies are issued, loss, if any, payable in Gold, or at the office of RATHBONE, BROTHERS & CO., Liverpool, if desired.

Parties effecting insurance at this office may participate in the scrip dividend of profits, or receive an equivalent cash discount, at their own option.

The risk of war covered at the lowest current rates.

ELLWOOD WALTER, Pres't.
CHAS. NEWCOMB, Vice-Pres't.
C. J. DESPARD, Secretary.

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

Was constituted by the Secretary of War in June, 1861, in accordance with the recommendation of the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Army, and its appointment and plan of organization were approved by the President of the United States. Its present organization is as follows:

H. W. Bellows, D.D., New York.
A. D. Bache, LL.D., Washington, D. C.
F. L. Olmsted, California.
George T. Strong, Esq., New York.
Elisha Harris, M.D., New York.
W. H. Van Buren, M.D., New York.
A. E. Shiras, U. S. A.
R. C. Wood, Assistant Surg.-Gen'l U. S. A.
Wolcott Gibbs, M.D., New York.
S. G. Howe, M.D., Boston, Mass.
C. R. Agnew, M.D., New York.
J. S. Newberry, M.D., Cleveland, Ohio.
Rt. Rev. T. M. Clarke, Providence, R. I.
Hon. R. W. Burnett, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Hon. Mark Skinner, Chicago, Ill.
Hon. Joseph Holt, Washington, D. C.
Horace Binney, Jr., Philadelphia, Penn.
Rev. J. H. Heywood, Louisville, Ky.
J. Huntington Wolcott, Boston, Mass.
Prof. Fairman Rogers, Philadelphia, Penn.
C. J. Stillé. " "
Ezra B. McCagg, Chicago, Ill.

OFFICERS:

H. W. Bellows, D.D., President.
A. D. Bache, LL.D., Vice-President.
George T. Strong, Treasurer.
J. Foster Jenkins, M.D., General Secretary.
J. S. Newberry, M.D., Associate Secretary.
J. H. Douglas, M.D., Associate Secretary.
F. N. Knapp, Associate Secretary.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

Henry W. Bellows, D.D.
George T. Strong.
William H. Van Buren, M.D.
Wolcott Gibbs, M.D.
C. R. Agnew, M.D.

HOSPITAL DIRECTORY.

The Sanitary Commission has made arrangements for supplying information gratuitously, with regard to patients in all the United States General Hospitals.

For information relative to patients in the Hospitals in New York, New Jersey, the New England States, Eastern Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, address "Office of Sanitary Commission, Washington, D. C."

For the Hospitals in Pennsylvania, address "Office of Sanitary Commission, No. 1,307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia."

For the Hospitals in Western Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas, address "Office Sanitary Commission, Louisville, Ky."

In all cases the name, rank, company, and regiment of the person inquired for should be given, and where he was when last heard from. If the application is by letter, the answer will be sent by return of mail; if in person, it will be answered at once; or if by telegraph, an answer will be returned immediately at the inquirer's expense.

☞ Soldiers' Aid Societies, clergymen, editors, and others, can scarcely serve the cause of humanity more effectually than by frequently and widely disseminating a knowledge of the above, among those who have friends in the army.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

The Sanitary Commission, under special authority of the President of the United States, maintains an extensive system of agencies for securing the safe conveyance to, and distribution of, goods put in its charge for the sick and wounded at points where they are most wanted. It operates with equal care and generosity at all points—at New Orleans and at Washington, before Charleston and at Chattanooga—its distributions being governed by a comparison of the wants of the patients in all cases. The following is a list of depots, to which auxiliary societies, and all disposed to aid the sick and wounded, without reference to States or localities, but simply to their relative necessity for assistance, are invited to send their offerings:

Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, No. 22 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.
Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, No. 10 3d Avenue, New York.
Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, No. 1,307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, No. 46 South Sharp Street, Baltimore, Md.
Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, corner Vine and Sixth Streets, Cincinnati, O.
Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, No. 95 Bank Street, Cleveland, O.
Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, No. 66 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, No. 2 Adam's Block, Buffalo, New York.
Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, No. 59 4th Street, Pittsburg, Penn.
Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, No. 32 Larned Street, Detroit, Mich.
Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, Columbus, Ohio.
Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, Fifth Street, Louisville, Ky.

The Commission receives no pecuniary aid whatever from the Government, and is wholly dependent on the voluntary contributions of the public for the means of sustaining its operations. Contributions to the Treasury are solicited, and may be transmitted to George T. Strong, Esq., Treasurer, 68 Wall Street, N. Y.

RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

General Superintendent, Rev. F. N. Knapp, Washington, D. C. Chief Assistant, J. B. Abbott.
Soldiers' Home, near Baltimore Railroad Depot, Washington, D. C.
Soldier's Lodge, 76 Kingston Street, Boston.
Lodge No. 4, H Street, between 13th and 14th Streets.
Lodge No. 5, Maryland Avenue, near Railroad Station.
Nurses' Home, Washington, D. C.
Soldiers' Home, Third Street, east of Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio—Col. G. W. D. Andrews, Sup't.
Soldiers' Home, Cairo, Ill.—C. N. Shipman, Sup't and Relief Agent.
Soldiers' Home, Louisville, Ky.—James Malona, Sup't. James Morton, Special Relief Agent.
Soldiers' Home, Nashville, Tenn.—L. Crane, Sup't and Relief Agent.
Soldiers' Home, Columbus, Ohio———, Sup't.
Soldiers' Home, Cleveland, Ohio—Clark Warren, Sup't and Relief Agent.
Soldiers' Lodge, near landing, Memphis, Tenn.—C.W. Christy, Sup't and Relief Agent.
Soldiers' Lodge, Vicksburg, Miss.—T. Way, Sup't.

AGENCY FOR PENSIONS.

William F. Bascom, Pension Agent, Washington, D. C

HOSPITAL CARS.

Between Washington and New York—Sol. Andrews, M. D., Surgeon in charge.
Between New York and Boston, via Springfield.
Between Louisville and Murfreesboro'—Dr. J. P. Barnum, Surgeon in charge.

SANITARY STEAMER.

Cumberland River—New Dunleith.

ARTICLES

THAT EVERY

GOOD HOUSEKEEPER SHOULD USE

AND EVERY

GOOD GROCER SHOULD SELL,

Made from the best materials; always uniform in quality, and SIXTEEN OUNCES to the Pound.

Pyle's Dietetic Saleratus,

A pure and wholesome article, which has no superior for making Biscuit, Cake and Pastry light and rich. In the New England States, where the best articles are required, it takes the lead of all others.

Pyle's Baking Cream Tartar,

Put up solely for cooking purposes, and warranted to suit. Most cooks know the difficulty in getting good Cream Tartar, but they have only to ask for Pyle's and be suited.

Pyle's Baking Soda,

Full strength, pure, and suitable for Culinary or Medical use.

Pyle's Yeast Powder,

Put up in Tin Cans and Paper, and warranted equal to any in use, at reduced prices, never fails to make good Biscuit, Cake, or Pastry, without Cream Tartar and Soda. Any one can use it with success. All the above articles are put up GOOD WEIGHT.

Pyle's O. K. Soap,

The best and most economical Washing Soap now in use. It is the Washerwoman's Favorite, and sells in preference to the common soaps, wherever known.

Pyle's Bluing Powder,

The most complete Washing Blue yet known, both for cheapness and efficacy. It also makes a beautiful blue Writing Ink. It is, indeed, the Ladies' Favorite.

Pyle's Enamel Blacking,

A splendid Boot Polish that never gets hard nor injures the leather.

Pyle's Stove Polish

Makes a beautiful Polish on Cast or Wrought Iron, and prevents rust.

Pyle's Navy Black Ink

Writes jet black and flows smoothly.

Pyle's Shaving Soap

Makes a rich permanent lather. Competent judges call it the best they have tried.

These articles are all first class, and need only to be tested.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Will find a full supply of Commercial **Cream Tartar** and **Saleratus, Bi-Carb. Soda, Sal Soda, Soap Powder, etc.** of every quality and style required by the trade, at the lowest market prices.

TEA CADDIES of all sizes always on hand.

Address, JAMES PYLE, Manufacturer,
Cor. Washington and Franklin Sts., N. Y.
Nos. 350, 352, 354, & 356 Washington St. & 204 Franklin St.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

45 William Street, New York.

Capital and accumulations,	$7,832,171.06
Net profits added to Capital in 1863,	743,128.98
Premiums received in 1863,	
Fire,	$2,610,510.43
Life,	719,703.35
Losses paid in 1863,	
Fire,	$1,494,592.35
Life,	347,903.30
Total losses paid from 1836 to 1863,	
Fire,	$11,331,697.98
Life,	3,362,685.52
Dividend paid, 1863, free of income tax,	40 per cent.

ALL THE ABOVE SUMS ARE GOLD.

No portion either of the capital or of the income of the "Globe Insurance Company," now in course of amalgamation with the "Liverpool and London," is included in this statement.

The Stockholders are personally responsible for all engagements of the Company.

March 19th, 1864.

DIRECTORS IN NEW YORK.

FRANCIS COTTENET, Esq., Chairman.
HENRY GRINNELL, Esq., Dep. Ch'n.
E. M. ARCHIBALD, H.B.M. Consul.
JOS. GAILLARD, JR., Esq.
ALEX. HAMILTON, JR., Esq.
E. F. SANDERSON, Esq.
Counsel, ALEX. HAMILTON, JR., Esq.
Resident Sec'y, ALFRED PELL, Esq.

OFFICE OF THE

Columbian (Marine) Insurance COMPANY,

CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STREETS.

CASH CAPITAL, - - - $1,000,000.

From Statement for the Sixth Fiscal Year, ending December 31, 1863.

Total Amount of Assets, January 1, 1864	$3,140,930 80
Total Amount of Premiums	3,252,256 76
Excess of Earned Premiums over Losses, &c.	1,137,063 33
Reserve for Estimate Claims Unadjusted and other Contingencies	441,206 49
Guaranteed Cash Dividend to Dealers, (holding certificates of same) on Paid Premiums Earned during the Year, whether Loss has Accrued or not	269,614 80
Scrip Dividend to Dealers, on Earned Premiums	15 per cent.
Dividend for the Year to Stockholders	26 per cent.

LOSSES PAID IN GOLD upon Risks on which the Premium is paid in like Currency.

DEALERS WITH THIS COMPANY will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, RETURNS IN CASH, (guaranteed by certificate) of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the NEW YORK FORM OF POLICY, as follows:

1st. Upon all VOYAGE Risks upon CARGO, a return of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

2d. Upon VOYAGE Risks upon FREIGHT, a return of TWENTY PER CENT.

3d. Upon TIME Risks upon FREIGHT, and upon VOYAGE and TIME Risks upon HULLS, a return of TEN PER CENT.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

DIRECTORS.

EDWARD ROWE,	M. F. MERICK,	MOSES MERICK,
DANIEL W. LORD,	WM. B. OGDEN,	DAVID J. ELY,
GEORGE MILN,	JOHN ARMSTRONG,	JOSEPH MORRISON,
JOHN ATKINSON,	B. C. MORRIS,	WM. H. POPHAM,
THOS. A. C. COCHRANE,	ANDREW J. RICH,	B. C. MORRIS, JR.,
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O. L. NIMS,	S. N. DERRICK,	

THOS. LORD, Vice-President. **B. C. MORRIS, President.**

WM. M. WHITNEY 2d Vice-President and Secretary.

PARTICIPATION

FIRE INSURANCE.

NORTH AMERICAN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of the City of New York,

OFFICE, No. 114 BROADWAY.

INCORPORATED 1823.

CASH CAPITAL, - - - - - - $500,000 00
ASSETS, - - - - - - - - 604,535 59

NO CLAIMS FOR LOSSES.

Abstract of the EIGHTY-THIRD Semi-Annual Statement, showing the Condition of the Company on the 31st day of December, 1863.

ASSETS:

Loans on Bond and Mortgage, being first lien on Real Estate, worth over Fifty per cent. above the amount loaned	$157,360 00
Stocks, Bonds, and other Securities owned by the Company, market value	364,385 00
Cash in Bank and Office	6,603 11
Loans on demand with collateral	46,000 00
Premiums due and outstanding	5,384 00
Cash in Agents' hands in course of transmission, (business of December since received,)	10,220 39
Interest accrued on Securities	13,788 83
Other Property of Company	793 75
	$604,535 59

Losses unpaid, none.

Insures Property against Loss by Fire at usual rates, at the Office of the Company, or through their Agents in the principal Cities and Villages of the United States; adjusting and paying Claims with the liberality and promptness that has characterized their business during the past *Forty-one Years.*

The Customers receive **Three-Fourths** of the Net Profits of the business each year, without incurring any liability whatever.

R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y. **JAMES W. OTIS, Pres't.**

R. F. MASON, Superintendent of Agencies.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL,

Grand, Square and Upright

PIANOFORTES,

are now acknowledged the best instruments in America, as well as in Europe, having taken

TWENTY-SIX FIRST PREMIUMS, GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS,

at the Principal Fairs held in this country within the last seven years; and in addition thereto, they were awarded a

FIRST PRIZE MEDAL

AT THE

Great International Exhibition

IN LONDON, 1862,

FOR

Powerful, Clear, Brilliant and Sympathetic Tone,

WITH EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP AS SHOWN IN GRAND AND SQUARE

PIANOS.

There were 269 Pianos, from all parts of the world, entered for competition, and the special correspondent of the *Times* says:

"Messrs. STEINWAY'S endorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger, and more to the point, than that of any European maker.

"This greatest triumph of American Pianofortes in England has caused a sensation in musical circles throughout the continent, and as a result the Messrs. STEINWAY are in constant receipt of orders from Europe, thus inaugurating a new phase in the history of American Pianofortes, by creating in them an article of export."

Every Pianoforte Warranted for Five Years.

WAREROOMS,

71 & 73 East 14th Street,

Between Union Square and Irving Place,

NEW YORK.

FRED'C S. COZZENS,

WINE MERCHANT,

73 Warren Street, New York,

(Opposite Hudson River R. R. Depot,)

AND

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, Washington, D. C.,

(Two doors from Willard's.)

Imported Wines, Brandies, &c.,

OF THE PUREST QUALITY, FOR

MEDICINAL AND SANITARY PURPOSES,

Such as are extensively used in the

UNITED STATES HOSPITALS

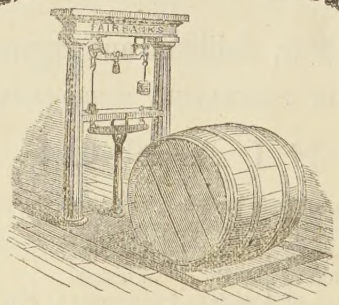
And by the SANITARY COMMISSION.

ALSO, AMERICAN WINES OF THE HIGHEST GRADES.

Sole Agent in New York and Washington for

Longworth's Sparkling and Still Catawba Wine,
Brandies, etc., etc.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.



Adapted to every branch of business.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE ORIGINAL INVENTORS,

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., St. Johnsbury, Vermont.

PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSES:

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FAIRBANKS & BROWN, No. 118 Milk Street, Boston.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., No. 172 Lake Street, Chicago.
FAIRBANKS & EWING, Masonic Hall, Philadelphia.
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 246 Baltimore Street, Baltimore.

Descriptive circulars furnished or mailed to any address, on application to either of the above.

DURYEA'S MAIZENA

RECEIVED

TWO PRIZE MEDALS

(FROM JURIES 3 AND 4)

AT THE

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

LONDON, 1862.

Being Sole Awards gained by anything of the kind. It also received Superlative Report of

"EXCEEDING EXCELLENT FOR FOOD."

MAIZENA,

At the GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION at HAMBURG, July, 1863, received the highest Prize Medal for its great delicacy as an article of food.

MAIZENA,

At the FAIR of the NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, at Utica, N. Y., September, 1863, received both DIPLOMA and MEDAL.

MAIZENA,

AT THE

Pennsylvania State Fair at Norristown,

OCT. 3, 1863, TOOK GOLD MEDAL.

"MAIZENA" has also taken the first premium at the AMERICAN INSTITUTE, New York City; NEW JERSEY STATE FAIR at Trenton, and at other places—in every instance where it has been exhibited.

"MAIZENA" has never failed to receive the highest award when placed in competition with Corn Starch and all articles of like character, after a thorough Microscopical and Analytical Examination of disinterested judges. It therefore stands commended to the public as the best article of its kind in the world without any comments of the manufacturer.

MAIZENA,

For Puddings, Cakes, Custards, Blanc Mange, &c., without isinglass, with few or no eggs, at a cost astonishing the most economical. It is also excellent for thickening sweet sauces, gravies for fish and meat, soups, &c. For Ice Cream, nothing can compare with it. A little boiled in milk will produce rich cream for Coffee, Chocolate, Tea, &c.

Put up in one pound packages, under the trade mark "Maizena," with directions for use.

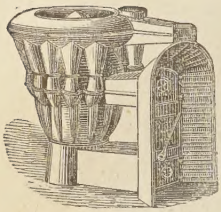
A most delicious article of food for children and invalids of all ages. For sale by Grocers and Druggists everywhere.

WHOLESALE DEPOT, 166 FULTON STREET.

WM. DURYEA, General Agent.

SANFORD'S CHALLENGE HEATERS,

TO SET IN BRICK, OR PORTABLE.



TO SET IN BRICK.

The most powerful HEATERS known for warming

DWELLINGS, CHURCHES,

Hospitals, Schools, Vessels, &c.

Send or call for a FULL DESCRIPTION, and an unparalleled mass of testimony from some of our first citizens.

PORTABLE.

SANFORD'S MAMMOTH

OR

GLOBE HEATERS,

Of great power and economy of fuel, for all places where great heat is wanted, as

Stores, Hotels, R. R. Depots, Vessels, &c.

These Heaters are used by the Hudson River and other RAILROADS, most of the *Ferries, Fire Engine Houses, &c.* Beware of imitations that are inferior.

Extensively used in Hospitals and Barracks.

GET SANFORD'S MAMMOTH.

THE COSMOPOLITE

PARLOR COAL STOVE,

With Radiator, Ventilator, and Gas Burning Attachment.

The Leading Stove for

PARLORS,

SITTING-ROOMS,

And all places where a SOFT, PLEASANT HEAT is desired. Fires kept all winter with an astonishingly small supply of coal.

THE

CHALLENGE AIR-TIGHT KITCHEN RANGES,

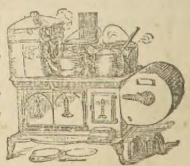
For Coal or Wood, set in fire-places without masonry, or out on feet; have the Largest Ovens of any in market; bake perfectly; never failing to brown at the bottom. Boil, Roast and Broil with great facility and dispatch, and ECONOMY OF FUEL. *A most desirable Range for Private Houses, Hotels, Hospitals, Barracks, &c.*

BEACON LIGHT

SUMMER AND WINTER

PORTABLE RANGE.

A very popular Range, with Six Boiler Holes, one Large Oven that bakes perfectly, with an arrangement for Roasting, or Heating Irons, at the end.



☞ *A perfect apparatus for a few dollars, and well suited for families, restaurants, barracks, &c.*

Also, a great variety of COOKING AND HEATING APPARATUS, suited to every want. Also, the UNION STOVE POLISH. Get description of above, with references, from

SANFORD, TRUSLOW & CO.,

239 and 241 Water St., New York.